Silver Stocks

Dollar Shipments
Hankow's Demands
The Money Market

SHANGHAI'S present stock of silver as given on October 29th is 23 million lif taels. 23,770,000 in silver dollars and 474,000 taels in bars. At the same time last year the stocks in Shanghai were 34½ millions in taels, 36½ millions in silver dollars and 2 million taels in silver bars. In other words, the present holdings of the various banks in Shanghai are one-third of the holdings last year in the case of taels. The dollar holdings show not much variation, the normal stock being maintained at between 34 to 38 millions. How authentic these figures are, it is really difficult to say.

Dollar shipments for the week ending October 29, 1923 were given out at $2,850,000 comprised as follows: To Tungchow to finance the cotton movements $950,000, Hankow $500,000, Tientsin 4 lakhs, cotton districts other than Tungchow 4 lakhs, Soochow, Swatow and Manchuria two lakhs each.

Money is in great demand in Hankow to finance sesamum seeds and a little wood oil. During the period which the above statistics cover one Chinese bank alone shipped to Hankow three lakhs, and this is a bank that does a very small business with Hankow. The shipments by the large banks and other Chinese banks must have been at least three times this quantity. The movement o silver dollars from the Nanking and Hangchow Mints is growing. Native interest in Hankow stands very high today, being 18 percent. This is not unusual for this time of the year there where money is in constant demand for financing the exports of China products, of which Hankow is a very large distributing center.

The Shanghai monetary market is getting tighter and tighter owing to the approach of the ninth quarterly Chinese settlement which falls on November 7. Native interest now is 15 percent against 10 to 12 percent a few weeks ago. Money is not in very great demand at the present moment, although one very large foreign bank has borrowed 10 million taels for a short term, payable this month. Six millions of this amount was lent by the Chinese banking institutions, two millions obtained from a large British organisation and the balance from private sources.

The only explanation in support of this borrowing by an individual bank is that it had bought sterling very heavily for cash and sold same forward a month ahead, the object presumably being to depress exchange. This manipulation seems to have had very little effect on the market because India has been buying silver consistently. The situation in India is very strange, the purchasing being carried out with little pause. The bulls in the Bombay bazaar are operating very strongly and it is estimated that their present holdings in silver must be nearly 20,000 bars. This is abnormal; the usual stock should be about three to five thousand bars. Shanghai's normal stock is about 22,000 bars.

The hope engendered in the past that the Canton Mint would soon begin minting has so far not materialised. The promoters are of the opinion now that the time is not ripe and are waiting for the exit of Sun Yat-sen from Canton. Conditions are very unsettled in the Canton district and one can hardly blame the interested parties for postponing the opening. Considerable speculation exists in Canton and Hongkong as to how long Sun Yat-sen's Government will last. There is big betting on this. Even should the present government fall soon in Canton the chances are that the Canton Mint will not be in working order before February or March. Spare parts would have to be ordered for the institution. The mint, it will be remembered, has been closed for nearly a year, and when it begins operations once again there is no doubt that it will exercise a great influence upon the silver market. The consumption of this mint was formerly 2 to 3 million ounces a month. The Hongkong interests are ready to finance the scheme but are waiting to see how political events develop in the neighboring district.

The mint in Canton used to mint only twenty cent pieces. Last year the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce made representations and had the Chinese Maritime Customs put a ban on the imports into Shanghai of these coins on the score of the new output having a larger proportion of alloy than usual. Even were the mint to recommence working these twenty cent pieces would have a circulation in the Canton Province only as no other province in China will accept them.

Unless the Canton Mint turns out coins of the proper fineness they will command little popularity. The Honan and Fukien Mints

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68.2 and the minimum 36.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 75.2 and 44.3.

The China Press
大陸報

No. 3740 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年九月廿六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1923 大正十二年十月四日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Grant, Nov. 9.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Madison, 7 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Chili, Nov. 9.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Devanha, Nov. 5.

SINN FEIN IS ORGANIZED BY POLITICOS IN PHILIPPINES

'Everything For The Filipinos,' Is Motto

PEASANTS ACTIVE

Attitude Of Leaders Permeates In Provinces

(Exclusive China Press)

Manila, Nov. 2.—Filipinos of all classes are foregathering in a convention at San Fernando, Pampangas, to organise a new society modeled on that of the Sinn Fein in Ireland which will have for its motto, "Everything for the Filipinos."

Hundreds of petty leaders, commanding the peasant strength in many of the provinces of central and western Luzon have already announced themselves as in favor of such a movement and are taking an active part in the preliminary organisation.

The impudent cocksureness of the leaders of the Coalitionists at Manila is permeating slowly into the peasant consciousness.

As an instance of how hostility to Americans and American interests is spreading, a ferryman propelling an automobile load of prominent American women, including the daughter of General MacDonald across a river last night in the neighborhood of the scene of Aguinaldo's surrender to General Funston a quarter of a century ago, stopped the ferry in midstream and demanded payment, although the ferry is publicly owned and the ferrymen are government employes. When the ladies remonstrated, warning the ferrymen of the possible consequences of such treatment and also offering to pay liberal fees as soon as the crossing was completed, the men replied, "This isn't American territory; this is Filipino territory and we'll do what we like." However, the crossing was finally completed without violence to the women.

This incident, trival in itself is significant as showing how the perverted political notions of the leaders at Manila are gaining influence among the government underlings as well as the peasants. Spread of this doctrine of hatred is augmented by biased arguments appearing in the vernacular press and cartoons which frequently pretend to depict the weakness of the United States in the islands.

PEKING HOUSE WILL VOTE ON NEW PREMIER

Sun Pao-chi's Nomination To Be Taken Up On Monday

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, Nov. 3.—The House of Representatives will vote on the nomination of Mr. Sun Pao-chi as Premier on Monday afternoon.

It is reported unofficially that as the result of General Pao Kwei-chiang's visit to Mukden, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has agreed to a conference between the Chihli and Fengtien parties at Shanhaikuan within a month.

It is officially reported from Changsha that General Chao Heng-ti, assisted by reinforcements sent by General Hsiao Yao-nan, defeated General Tan Yen-kai near Changsgha. General Chao Heng-ti's troops are pursuing General Tan Yen-kai's force across the river.

Conservatives Are Losers In Election

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 3.—The Municipal Borough elections in England and Wales resulted in the Conservatives losing 17 seats and the Liberals losing 24 seats. Labor gained 31 seats and the Independents gained four seats.

Her Romance Began At Tut-Ankh-Amen's Tomb

Lady Evelyn Herbert. © Bertram Park

WORD comes from London of the engagement of Lady Evelyn Herbert, daughter of the late Earl of Carnarvon, to Mr. B. C. Beauchamp, son of Sir Edward Beauchamp. Lady Herbert was her father's constant companion during the discovery of the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen, in the Valley of the Kings, near Luxor, Egypt, and met her husband-to-be when he visited the ruins. Mr. Beauchamp is half American, his mother having been the daughter of the late Archibald Woods, of Columbus, Ohio.

Your Face Is Familiar; Aren't You From Oshkosh?

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Whoever discovered Shanghai in the good old days laid it out with an eye to its future use as the capital of Alibi Land.

The original Eastern Columbus who sailed up the Whangpoo before the bird's-eye view, had no rubberneck petrol wagon or sightseeing airplane to take him around. He set out to see the city equipped with nothing but a pair of good eyes and non-skid feet, and a ball of string, one end of which he tied to the ship for he was taking no chances.

He walked till he got tired, trailing the string behind him. When he had completed his circumambulations and followed the cord home he claimed that the city was bounded on the north by an abacus, on the south by a mah-jongg set and on all other compass points by a lot of infernal blind alleys and how the heck was he going to chart such a place and lay out a street system?

With such a beginning it is no crashing surprise that for a long time Shanghai enjoyed an immunity from one-day tourists and two-weeks' vacation experts, and was the Paradise Found of experts in the art of living and prodigal sons who had no intention of returning home until the fatted calf was old enough to be shoe leather.

In those fair days down the vista of the past, Shanghai, to the cultivated mind in the civilized world, meant being hit on the head with a vacant bottle, seized by rough sailormen, dumped into the stinking hold of a ship and made to work like a wonk until the tub sank or else made port on the China coast by a streak of luck

YE OLDE HOME TOWN

But one day the author of a new improved dictionary paid his own passage out here from choice and started up the Bund to see what made the town tick. He stayed long enough to give up the dictionary and go into the export business. He was the forerunner of the great army of ladies who started in to make platinum and diamond harpin money and who adopted as their slogan, "Good-morning. Have you a little business in your home?" He set the pace for the grass linen tea set, embroidery, jade head and mah-jongg enthusiasts who crowded the Pacific passenger lists and made Shanghai what it is today, a replica of Ye Olde Home Town for every third person who stumbles down a gangplank here, whether they are from the corn belt and the great open spaces where men are men and women do their own washing or the big towns with hot and cold water where those city chaps come from.

'Tis said but true. Since the Boomtown smart set and the West Boomtown smarter set began going in for travel abroad, meaning not ordinary Europe but the Orient, my dear, they have painlessly removed the high from life in Shanghai and substituted a large "sh" instead.

The complicated street system is no longer a means of escape from pesky pests and reminders of home who would find out how you like China, is it immoral and do the natives eat rats?

With a cunning commendable at other times and in other

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. AVIATORS SET THREE NEW SPEED RECORDS

World Marks Fall Fast In Mitchell Field Trials

(Reuter's Service)

Mitchell Fields, New York, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Brown today flew 12 kilometres at an average speed of 257 miles an hour. This is claimed to be a record.

Lieutenant Brown subsequently achieved a speed of 261 miles an hour.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Mitchell Field, L.I., Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Williams, an army aviator, today attained a speed of 258½ miles an hour, beating a record of 257¼ miles an hour made previously today by Lieutenant Brown.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The 5th International Commission on Aerial Navigation at Rome closed on Wednesday. Signor Mussolini was was present. M. Laurent Eynac, the French Under-Secretary for Air, thanked the Conference for their warm welcome.

ONE EMPIRE, ONE NATION IS BALDWIN TRADE PLAN

Premier Amplifies His Proposals In Address

OUTLINES SCHEME

Britain Must Rely On Itself, He Asserts

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. Baldwin made a speech at Manchester today developing his protectionist policy.

The Prime Minister said that his ideal was one great Empire with free trade within its borders and every part regarding itself as one nation, one land and one home. They could reach that ideal by binding the Empire together economically. If they did not do so the law of economic gravitation must draw them into a more powerful economic orbit.

By establishing preference throughout the Empire they were doing nothing against the principles of free trade but were making for free trade over a greater area.

Mr. Baldwin said that he proposed to put a tax on manufactured goods, with special regard to those that caused the greatest amount of unemployment; to give substantial preference to the Dominions; to put no tax on wheat or meat; to investigate the best way to help agriculture and maintain the nation's villages; to coordinate existing schemes of insurance and to develop our own estates and our own Empire.

It was an integral part of his policy, Mr. Baldwin declared, to devote a portion of the new revenue to pushing ahead development as never before. No one could say how long it would be before economic conditions in Europe would again be stable and the time had come for Britain to rely upon itself.

Incidentally, the Prime Minister declared that he would not be satisfied until we had so developed the Empire as to be absolutely independent of America in regard to cotton-growing.

In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin intimated that the country must decide after the opposing policies had been explained to the public.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Cardiff referred to the Government's proposal for a general tariff on manufactured goods. He said that an advisory committee would be appointed immediately to interview representatives of the different industries and only after collecting all information would the Government be able to frame a general tariff. He intimated that such proposals would be submitted to the decision of the country before next winter.

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Nov. 2.—The International Customs Conference has completed its labors with the adoption by 31 out of the 35 countries represented of the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—Presiding at the meeting at Manchester at which Mr. Baldwin's speech was delivered, the Earl of Derby expressed qualified approval of protection. He declared that he would like to see raw cotton dumped in Britain to the greatest extent.

Mr. Baldwin voiced disquietude with regard to the export of cotton machinery to the Far East to put a weapon of competition into the hands of cheap labor. He called attention to the fact that the condition of affairs in China was making trading very difficult.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Temps understands that the impression in London is that Mr. Baldwin will fix an election for January to obtain approval for his protectionist policy.

French Reply Delivered; Would Largely Nullify Inquiry, British Belief

U. S. Stand Is Made Plain By White House In Event Scope Of Investigation Is Unduly Restricted Beforehand

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The French reply to the British Note of October 31 has been delivered. It gladly accepts the proposal that the Allies should collectively invite America to appoint representatives on the committee of experts, but insists on the limitation of the committee's enquiry into Germany's "present" capacity to pay and the maintenance of all the Reparations Commission's rights under the Treaty of Versailles.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Nov. 2.—It is stated that President Coolidge believes that restriction of the scope of the proposed expert enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay reparations may render it useless to proceed with the plan.

It was stated at the White House that in the event of imposition of restrictions which were likely to render the committee's studies not hopeful of good results, American participation would probably be agreed upon only with the distinct understanding that the Washington Government believed from the outset that efforts to settle the reparations question that way would be futile. It was also stated that no member of the Cabinet will be selected to represent America on the reparations committee on account of the difficulty of leaving his post at Washington.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—It is understood that the British view is that M. Poincare's stipulation that the committee of enquiry should only investigate Germany's present capacity for payment would largely nullify the committee's work, as admittedly Germany's present capacity to pay is nil.

It is believed that the Belgian Government largely shares the views of the British Government in that connection.

It is hoped that the exchange of views now proceeding will clear up the question, so that the Allied invitation to the United States may be despatched before the beginning of next week.

ALL QUESTIONS SETTLED, SAYS ENVOY HARVEY

British - American Relations Never Better Than Now, He Asserts

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—Colonel George Harvey, the American Ambassador in an interview before departing from London for home, declared that all outstanding questions between Britain and America had been settled. "We have better feelings now than we had since long before the American revolution," he said.

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Nov. 2—The State Department today formally announced the appointment of Former Senator Kellogg of Minnesota as ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Col. George Harvey. No announcement was made as to when Mr. Kellogg will sail to assume his new duties.

The appointment of Senator Kellogg still remains to be confirmed by the Senate.

Dr. Wang To Quit In Russ Parley, Peking Report

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Nov. 2.—It is reported in well informed quarters that Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of Russo-Chinese Negotiations, has resolved to resign on the ground that the opening of the conference between Russia and China has of late been rendered hopeless owing to lack of sincerity on the part of M. Karakhan, Russian Envoy to the Far East, and that the financial condition of the Peking Government cannot afford to pay expenses required.

Immigrant Quotas In U. S. Exhausted

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, Nov. 2.—The immigration quotas of Russia, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Egypt and Palestine have been exhausted as a result of the admission of 12,000 immigrants who arrived here yesterday when the November quotas were opened.

A movement is gaining momentum in the Northwest to amend the immigration laws so as to permit the admission of more Northern Europeans. It is felt that were more Northern Europeans encouraged to come to America they would relieve the shortage of agricultural workers.

Identify Thief Of Valuable Tapestry

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The measuring service of the Criminal Investigation Department, having examined hundreds of tracks, have identified one of those concerned in the theft of tapestries from the Chateau of Versailles. The man is now under arrest.

OFFICERS HEDL RESPONSIBLE IN U. S. NAVY WRECK

Loss Of Destroyers Declared Due To Negligence And Inefficiency

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 2.—The Court of Enquiry into the disaster at Santa Barbara, when seven destroyers ran ashore and foundered in a fog, attributes the stranding primarily to "the inefficiency and negligence of the Commanding Officer of the Delphy, which led the squadron, but holds that the officers of the other vessels were culpable for following blindly when disaster loomed before them. The Court found that the weather and other conditions were an insufficient excuse for the disaster, which involved the loss of over $13,000,000.

There is much newspaper discussion of the principles involved in the findings. The New York Herald describes as a commonsense view the assertion of the Court that in peace maneuvres, unlike war conditions, it was not obligatory for commanders to follow unquestioningly any plan involving great risk to their vessels. The New York Tribune is inclined to question this doctrine.

Admiral Anderson Arrives On Coast

(Exclusive China Press)

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Admiral E. A. Anderson, who recently gave up the command of the American Asiatic fleet, arrived here today from Shanghai.

Admiral Anderson will visit San Diego, Calif., and then proceed to his home at Wilmington, Del., where he will await orders assigning him to new duties.

New York Cotton Price Takes Leap: Trading Suspended

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, Nov. 2.—The limit of 200 points advance was reached in today's trading on the New York Cotton Exchange. As a result business was suspended.

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY BREAK WITH COALITION

Efforts To Arrange Compromise Are Failure

CABINET LOSES

Stresemann Must Ask Dissolution Of Reichstag

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Socialists have left the Coalition Government of the Reich.

The decision of the Socialist Party to withdraw from the Government was reached by an overwhelming majority after protracted efforts to arange a compromise had failed.

Dr. Stresemann will presumably now request President Ebert to sanction dissolution of the Reichstag, as it would be impossible for him to carry on there against the opposition of the Socialists.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Minister of the Interior has telegraphed to the Bavarian Premier requesting an early explanation of the warlike preparations of irregular bands on the North Bavarian frontier, and saying that the Prussian and Thuringian Governments are alarmed and have demanded the protection of the Central Government.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The French reply to the British Note regarding the separatist movement was handed to the British Ambassador today. It disclaims any responsibility for the movement but does not agree that any splitting up of Germany would necessitate a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

(Exclusive China Press)

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The dollar rate which was stationary at 65,000,000,000 marks for a dollar for the past week, took a spectacular leap to 130,000,000,000 marks to the dollar today, thus seriously dislocating trade arrangements and causing untold distress among the general public.

The situation throughout Germany is rapidly growing worse. Food is scarce and almost beyond the means of the average worker and destitution and unemployment constitute problems of increasing gravity.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—A new Socialist ministry having being formed at Saxony under the president of Herr Fellisch, Dr. Stresemann has had to recall the High Commissioner, Herr Heinze, from Dresden owing to the threats of the Socialist leaders in the Reich to withdraw from the Coalition Government. President Ebert on his part has withdrawn the ordinance for the exceptional regime in Saxony. The Journal des Debats remarks that these incoherent measures have aggravated the general trouble.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the Rhineland troops are attacking the Hotel de Ville which is defended by Schutzpolizei. The French zone is quiet. The Separatist movement appears to be spreading into Rhineland Hesse.

Havas remarks an improvement in the situation in the Ruhr. The measures taken by the municipalities have put an end to pillage of crops in the country and of coal from the mines. The relief afforded to the unemployed appears sufficient to assure the maintenance of order. Shopkeepers are again opening their stores. A meeting of metal-workers which approached General Degoutte declared themselves satisfied with the reply obtained.

Quakers To Feed German Children

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Nov. 2.—The American Quakers are preparing to feed 2,000,000 needy German children during the coming winter in continuation of the relief work in Europe which they have conducted ever since the conclusion of the war.

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE AID TO DOMINIONS

Financial Assistance Project Is Cordially Accepted By Premiers

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 3.—All the Dominion representatives at the Economic Conference have cordially accepted a project, drafted by a strong committee of the Conference and submitted by Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, whereby the Imperial Government will give financial assistance respecting expenditure on orders placed in Britain in connection with approved schemes relating to communications, lighting, drainage irrigation, etc. The maximum grant would be three-quarters of the interest on the charges for five years. Priority would be given to schemes involving the earliest placing of orders at home. The Government will introduce the necessary legislation.

The Conference passed a resolution approving the establishment of the reconstituted Imperial Institute, proposing specified annual contributions for its unkeep from the Dominions and India, and recommending the addition of a representative of the Treasury to the new administration of the Institute.

Adams Guilty Of Violating Parking Law

Mr. W. A. Adams was found guilty of parking his Ford for an extended period on Jinkee Road on October 16 when he appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday morning.

Police witnesses testified that Mr. Adams had parked his car in Jinkee Road for 1 hour and 15 minutes despite the fact that a policeman had told him at the time that no parking was allowed.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, who defended, said that about 60 cars had been parked in the same street for periods running from one to three hours and submitted that the police were making Mr. Adams the 'goat' of their prosecutions. Mr. Adams, he said, was thought to be a 'nuisance' with his little Ford, while other car owners were unmolested.

Mr. E. Maitland, prosecuting for the police, contended that Mr. Adams was plainly guilty and it did not mitigate the offense even if other cars were parked there and not prosecuted.

Commissioner Lurton found Mr. Adams guilty but assessed no penalty against him, and Mr. Schuhl intimated that he would appeal the case to the United States Court for China.

Carlton Theater

Today, Monday and Tuesday Alice Lake will present her third great special production "The Misfit Wife" an adaption of the successful stage play, "The Outsider," by Julie Herne, at the Carlton Theater.

Miss Lake will be seen as Katie Malloy, a laundress who loses her job through burning a hole in a silk shirt and who sets out on a career as a manicurist in the rough town of Paris, Wyo. There she meets Peter Crandall, a New Yorker who has gone West to take up Prohibition in a serious way, but who becomes daily more frivolous about it. Paris, Wyoming, affords little else in the way of diversion.

Peter aids Katie in side-tracking Shad Perkins, the offensive proprietor of the local hotel. And Katie takes Peter in hand. She becomes more interesting to him than drink or cards. When he's thoroughly reformed they are married.

His parents ask him to bring his wife home. It means a strange environment for Katie, the New York house, of footmen, tea-wagons and Harvard accents, but she braves it out. Only Peter's step-mother proves unsympathetic. She resents Katie's "lack of breeding;" tells her she's a "misfit" that she "never really could belong."

The little manicurist's dramatic assault upon the affections of her husband's family is then developed into a winning fight, with the East capitulating before the western girl's straight-forward methods.

Jewish Refugees Arrive In Genoa

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Messagero learns that 170 Jews, driven out of Bavaria by Dr. von Kahr, have arrived at Genoa and are intending to leave for Britain and America.

"Way Down East"

Coming Again

Watch the date & the place

Archbishop Of Sweden Tours The United States

His Grace Nathan Soederblom, wife and Son.

HIS Grace, Nathan Soederblom, Archbishop of Upsala, Primate of the Church of Sweden, has arrived in New York for a two months' lecture tour of the United States. He is the father of twelve children and is accompanied on his tour by his wife and oldest son, John. In addition to being Sweden's leading churchman, he is recognised as a leading international author on church matters. His American tour is under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the American-Scandinavian Foundation and other organisations.

Your Face Is Familiar; Aren't You From Oshkosh?

(Continued from Page 1)

directions they select a given joint near a popular bar, knowing that sooner or later all the prairie schooners from home will go over that bar. How, then, can anyone dare to be adventurous when, while hiccuping like a gentleman in the sacred precincts of the Astor, a perfect stranger comes dashing across the lobby with hand extended and in possession of an aplomb and a smile that is non-crassable.

"WELL, WELL, WELL!"

"Well, Well, Well," gurgles the stranger, "aren't you from Missouri?"

"Yes," hiccups the other, who knows all these new jokes, "are you?"

"I should say I am," he admits, "Say, didn't you go to the Parkhurst High School?"

"Sure," again hiccups the attacked citizen who isn't going to admit his lack of education to a stranger. "Say, I know your face but I don't seem to recall your name. So many years, you know—"

"Yeh, I know your face too; knew it right away. Name's Smith; I didn't catch yours."

"Brown," murmurs the hiccupper, sinking into a study to match, until he is well-nigh forcibly aroused to the necessity of showing this new guy how they do things out there, whereupon he pauses long enough in his diaphragmatic convulsions to bellow "Boy, two piece more."

Needless to say, these two gentlemen who probably wouldn't know the Parkhurst High School if it fell on them, are soon crying into their respective beers over their dear old school days and college chums and doing 8 or 10 "do you remember whens," to every round of liquid cheerios.

Of course the person who has had the hiccups first retains enough of his native sagacity not to show all the sights to this newcomer who is just as likely as not to go home and say what a fool that fellow Brown's making of himself out there in China. Besides, there are some nice harmless people he can introduce him to tomorrow who will show him some real home life and take him off his hands. Oh hum!

JUST LIKE HOME

Multiply this little incident by 10 or 12 per day and double that when a boatload of scenery shifters from the water tower towns who are on a diet of local color and change of climate arrive.

There's the lady from Three Falls who, while buying a carved ivory thingumajig to decorate the front of her new plain black satin in which she is having made for club days, and earrings to match will come tearing across the lobby to my dear you. She usually adds, "you don't remember me, I know, but you're the image of your married sister who lives in our home town and she told me to look you up in China. I just knew you right away!"

One like this is good for an invitation to tea, anyway so that the lady from Three Falls can show those poor ignorant Shanghai Dumbells how to play mah-jongg correctly, as "we do in our Wednesday Pung Chow Club."

I ask you! How can life in Shanghai be interesting any more when every day threatens to be Old Home Town Day for some delegation or other from the Booster Belt and the wide-awake committee of Progressive Women in our great distant country? What chance has any adventurous person over here to live his own life in his own way without getting accounts of it in the home papers and putting grey hairs in the switches of his several estimable female relatives?

Yes, old dear, that bell you hear every night about 10 o'clock is the new Inspector General of Sidewalk who is making his rounds' seeing that the pavements are put away for the night. Pretty soon we'll have all the discomforts of home right here in the Orient.

AT

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52 Styles in Arrow Collars

¼ ½ & ¾ sizes

All Styles to Clear at

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See **Bruce S Jenkins**

THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.

CENTRAL 1044 15 NANKING ROAD

Coolidge Declines— To Aitrbrate In Bureau's Dispute

(Exclusive China Press)

Washington, Nov. 2.—President Calvin Coolidge declined to act as arbitrator in the dispute between Matthew O'Brien, a San Francisco architect, and the War Veterans' Bureau as to whether O'Brien was entitled to an additional $33,000 for plans for the Livermore, Calif., hospital, according to testimony offered today before a senate investigating committee.

The committee is making a general inquiry into the conduct of the Veterans' Bureau following charges made during the last session of Congress that there had been widespread graft in connection with the erection of hospitals for wounded veterans and other activities of the bureau.

French Physicians En Route To Japan

(Reuter's Service)

Marseilles, Nov. 2.—The steamer Paul Lecat leaves today for the Far East carrying two French doctors who are accompanying the hospital offered to Japan by French subscriptions.

P. & O. Arranges £3,500,000 Loan

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—It is understood that underwriting is in progress of a £3,500,000 5 per cent debenture loan for the Peninsular and Oriental Co., Ltd. issued at 98 and redeemable in 1930-40.

Pershing Visits American Graves

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The newspapers announce that General Pershing and Admiral Palmer are going to Belgium after having visited the American cemeteries in the Verdun district.

New Coal Mine Is Opened In Britain

(Exclusive China Press)

London, Nov. 2.—A new coal mine, capable of producing 5,000 tons daily, has been opened at Nottinghamshire.

Juliet, Editor In Paris, Tried For Treason

M. Ernest Judet.

ERNEST Judet, former director of the Paris newspaper l'Eclair, is on trial in the French capital on the charge of treason. Judet, now 72, was arrested six years after the commission of his alleged crime. He is accused of having dealt with the Germans during the World War, and now threatens to reveal the dealings of many prominent Frenchmen if he is pressed Judet fled to Switzerland during the war and is said to have established communication with the German diplomatic service.

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METHODISTS NOW PREPARING FOR DIAMOND JUBILEE

Delegates Gather Here To Journey To Foochow For Anniversary

The Methodists are getting ready for their Diamond Jubilee in Foochow. The Methodist Episcopal Church opened its mission to China in Foochow in 1847, and the various missions in China will unite November 14-21 to celebrate the end of the first seventy-five years of work.

Delegates are arriving here every day and will proceed next week to Foochow. Mr. J. F. Peat from the far western province of Szechuen arrived yesterday.

Mrs. Francis Brown of New York City, daughter of the late Dr. Nathan Sites of Foochow, is in Shanghai on her way to the celebration. She is staying at the home of her sister, Mrs. F. J. Raven.

In connection with the anniversary will be held the regular quadrennial meeting of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia, the executive and legislative body of the Methodist Church in China, Japan and Korea.

Fierce Fighting Staged In Hunan

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, Nov. 3.—Troops some 1,000 strong, under the command of Ho Yao-tsu, allied with General Chao Heng-ti, Civil-Governor of Hunan, assisted by the Northern forces, began to fire yesterday morning upon the troops under the command of General Tan Yen-kai who are holding their own in the district across the Hsiangkiang River and repulsed the latter in the direction of the upper reaches of the river after some five hours' fierce fighting. The positive assistance given by the Northern forces to the Hunan forces against General Chao Heng-ti will, it is observed, involve Hunan Province in a more disorderly condition than ever. Changsha is still free from disturbances.

German Trickery Alleged In Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—The Bradford Chamber of Commerce is calling the attention of the Board of Trade and Overseas Trade Department to complaints from Japan and from South America that cloth had been delivered of less width than it purported to be, in which connection it has been discovered that a client of one firm, to which complaint was made, was using a steel tape-measure made in Germany, which was an inch wrong to the yard, so that the measure, marked 36 inches, actually measured 37. The Chamber is of opinion that this is a German trick with the object of discrediting British goods.

Silver Stocks

(Continued form Page 1)

are turning out twenty cent pieces as well, but their output is far superior to the Canton product. Coins of the Canton mint, before they began to be debased, are still circulating in Shanghai. If the mint changes its policy and brings the coins to the standard fineness the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce will be too glad to have the Customs lift the embargo.

There is very little change in exchange. Sterling has fluctuated within a very narrow are during the week, owing to the approach of the Races. The Chinese speculators are waiting to see how the market turns after the holiday recess.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Paris-London cross rate is quoted today at £1=77.05.

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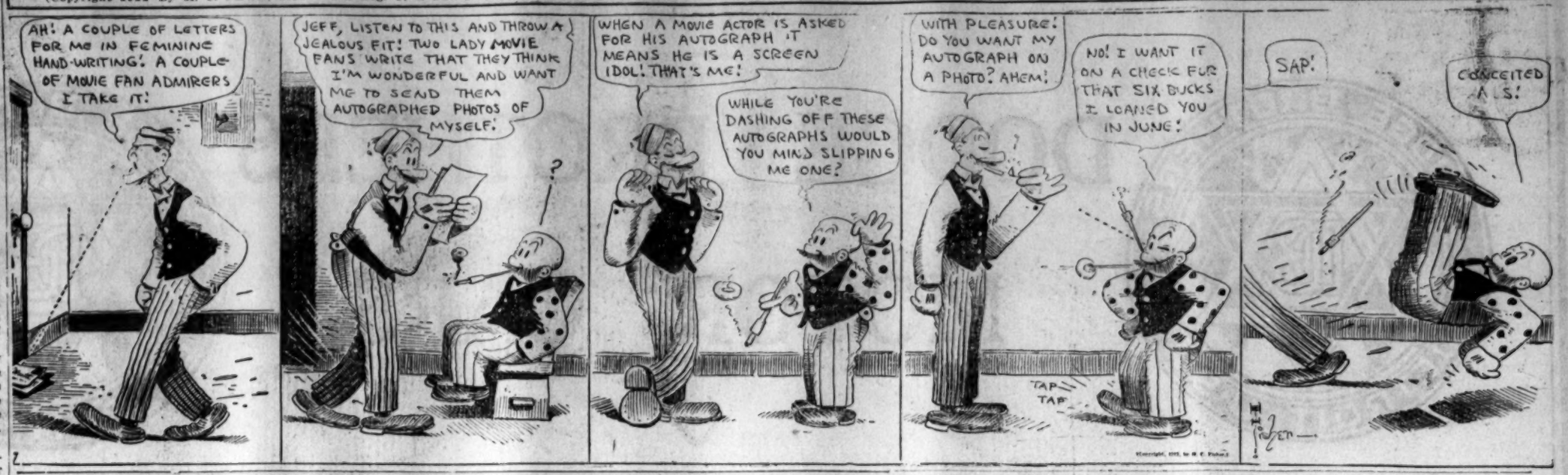
AH! A COUPLE OF LETTERS FOR ME IN FEMININE HAND-WRITING! A COUPLE OF MOVIE FAN ADMIRERS I TAKE IT!
JEFF, LISTEN TO THIS AND THROW A JEALOUS FIT! TWO LADY MOVIE FANS WRITE THAT THEY THINK I'M WONDERFUL AND WANT ME TO SEND THEM AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOS OF MYSELF!
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WHEN A MOVIE ACTOR IS ASKED FOR HIS AUTOGRAPH IT MEANS HE IS A SCREEN IDOL! THAT'S ME!
WHILE YOU'RE DASHING OFF THESE AUTOGRAPHS WOULD YOU MIND SLIPPING ME ONE?
WITH PLEASURE! DO YOU WANT MY AUTOGRAPH ON A PHOTO? AHEM!
NO! I WANT IT ON A CHECK FOR THAT SIX BUCKS I LOANED YOU IN JUNE!
TAP TAP
SAP!
CONCEITED A.L.S!

News Brevities

Mr. J. Edward Doyle of the Merchantile Printing Company sailed yesterday for a short trip to Hankow.

* * *

The Rev A. J. Aeschliman of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking, will speak at the Community Church services this morning on "The Place of Faith in The Modern World".

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Drury were at home to members and friends of the Community Church at their home, 7 Doumer Terrace, yesterday afternoon. They will hold 'at homes' every Saturday from 4 to 6 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. William Golding has resigned as manager of the Chungking offices of the China & Java Export Company, and will return to Shanghai in the near future.

* * *

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg has returned from a short business trip to Peking.

* * *

Mr. E. L. Powell, correspondent for the Associated Press at Manila, who is now en route back to the Philippines from a trip around the world, returned to Shanghai yesterday from Peking where he has been on a short visit.

* * *

Sir Paul Chater, who is returning to Hongkong from a trip to America, is registered at the Astor House. He expects to remain in Shanghai until after the races.

* * *

Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion will give a smoker at the American Club on November 15. Members and ex-service men are requested to keep the date open if they desire good chow and a good program.

* * *

Mrs. H. H. Fox, wife of the British Commercial Counsellor in Peking, is expected to return in the near future from England. Mr. Fox will go to Hongkong to meet her.

* * *

All the street signs in Japanese in Tsingtao have now been removed and residents are learning the new Chinese names of the thorofares.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the American University Club will meet at the Union Club on Monday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock.

* * *

The output of rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited, for the month of September was 8,325 lbs.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society to be held November 8th, at 4:30 p.m., Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. MacGillivray and others will speak. An interesting meeting is forecasted. Sir Robert Ho Tung is expected to address the Chinese annual meeting on the 9th. These meetings will both be held in the Timothy Richard Library, 143 North Szechuen Road.

* * *

Mr. Howard L. Ricks, manager for H. S. Honigsberg and Company in Peking, and Mrs. Ricks, will arrive today en route to the United States. Mr. and Mrs Ricks will sail for Seattle on the President Grant, returning to China next Spring.

* * *

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

* * *

Mr. T. C. White of Peking is registered at the Palace Hotel.

* * *

Mr. Hugh Reiss, who has been on a business trip to Peking and Tientsin, will return to Shanghai today.

* * *

Mr. P. H. McKay, the Kobe racing fan, arrived on the Empress of Canada for his usual visit to the races.

* * *

Mr. A. J. H. Carlill of Dodwell and Company, and Mr. F. Schwyzer of Arnhold Bros. and Company returning to Shanghai on the Empress of Canada.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Evans and Mr. A. J. Stewart sailed for Weihaiwei on the s.s. Sinkiang.

Premier To Attend Bonar Law Funeral

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 2.—The British Prime Minister and all the Dominions representatives now in London will be present at the funeral of Mr. Bonar Law at Westminster Abbey. The Prince of Wales will represent the King. The French Premier will be personally represented.

Obituary

MR. ANTONIO J. MACHADO

An old Shanghai resident, Mr Antonio Joao Machado, passed away at his home, 11 Haskell Road, yesterday, after an illness of six or seven months.

Mr. Machado, who was 61 years of age, came to Shanghai in 1875 from Macao and for the past twenty years has been connected with Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. here. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Mr. Luiz and Mr. Emilie Machado, both residing in Shanghai.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and burial will be at Pahsienjao Cemetery at 4:30 o'clock. All friends and relatives are invited to attend.

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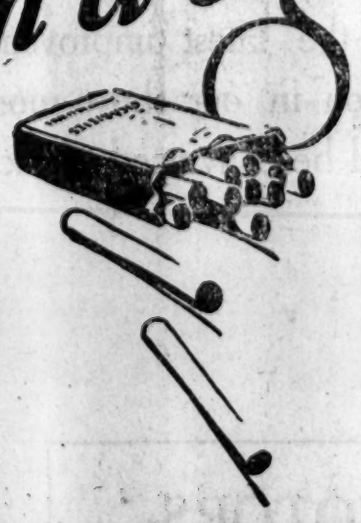

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If you find your bottle of U. B. Pilsener dark or cloudy you can be sure that either you got too old stock or the boy has kept it too long in the icebox

No beer can stand a prolonged icecold temperature without being affected and ours less so on account of no chemicals or preservatives being used in its manufacture.
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If you like a light beer U. B. PILSENER is sure to satisfy
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Class Spirit Stirs Chineses Workers

Although neither the organisation of labor nor social legislation in China has kept pace with the comparatively rapid industrial development during the last few years, the Chinese have such a fundamental genius for dealing with social problems and such a solidarity of outlook as to warrant the hope of working out a constructive policy that will lead to a better industrial order in the not-too-distant future. Such are the views expressed by J. B. Taylor, Acting President of Peking University, and Miss W. T. Zung, a social worker, in an exhaustive article on "Labor and Industry in China," published in the July number of The International Labor Review of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

"The rapidity of the movement in recent years may be indicated by a few figures relating to the premier industry, cotton spinning," says this article. "During the period of high prices due to the war huge profits were made and much of this money is being used for development. How swift the resulting expansion is proving may be seen from the fact that, while in 1915 only 1,000,000 spindles were in operation, by August, 1922, there were almost 2,000,000, with 250,000 more in process of erection and 1,400,000 others estimated on orders. The general trade depression has greatly diminished profits, but there is every prospect of continued expansion.

"While the growth of other industries has not been so spectacular, rapid progress is being made in various branches of engineering, in electric installations, in flour mills, in the preparation of egg products, in printing works, oil pressing mills, cement works, match factories and a number of other industries. In mineral enterprise coal mining occupies first place. The output of coal can be increased as soon as the market warrants expansion.

OLD INDUSTRY AND NEW

"The Chinese are rapidly acquiring the technique of modern industry. Chinese engineers have successfully undertaken large construction work and are steadily gaining in experience. More attention has been given to the training of engineers than to that of the lower but essential ranks such as foremen and workmen engaged in specially skilled or responsible work. One of the great tasks in the industrialisation of China is to build up a skilled industrial population, the lack of which is seen, not only in the low individual output, but more particularly in the rapid depreciation of machinery.

"When we turn to modern industry we find conditions which, though in many respects better than the old, would be deemed intolerable elsewhere. With few exceptions, they are characterised by long hours, low wages, night work, the work of women, employment of children, the lack of any recognised restday, and the general absence of protection of the workers. In some of the newer and larger factories such matters as ventilation and dust prevention have received attention, but on the whole too little is done to remove dust, fluff and fume.

"North China, with its dry climate, is a dusty place under the best conditions. In wool and fur cleaning factories it tends to be intolerable. Doctors complain of the dust and fluff even in the Shanghai cotton mills, especially in connection with the children's health, but the North is worse. The manufacture of matches has spread into many cities in China. The yellow type of phosphorus, forbidden in almost all countries, is exclusively used. Cases of 'phossy jaw' are frequent. In the asbestos industry the beating out of the fibre is performed by twanging stretched strings by hand in large rooms. The air is soon so thick with dust that it is difficult to see across the room. The men breathe through bits of sacking, the pores of which quickly choke with dust, making respiration extremely difficult."

This article notes the general absence of any kind of welfare work among the factory employes; tells how children from the age of eight years are worked twelve or more hours a day in the factories for fifty cents a month and their food, how some plants keep their hands at the machines as much as seventeen hours a day, without any holidays in the whole year, except at the time of the Chinese New Year. The writer puts the maximum daily wage in twentynine of the chief industries at from 20 to 53 cents (American money), and points out that there are 221,000 women in the same industries averaging 4 cents a day. In Shanghai it is estimated that 40 percent of the workers get less than a living wage. Migrations of workers from one section of China to another on a large scale are the usual thing and contribute to the profits of the numerous labor agents and middlemen standing between the masses of workers and their employers. The writers also describe the more promising side of China's industrial development by telling of the efforts of social amelioration made by a number of modern-minded employers in connection with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and the missionary movement.

"The labor movement began in the South. There had been small beginnings earlier, but the student agitation of the Spring of 1919 led to the formation of twenty-six labor organisations. Early in 1920 a successful strike by the Mechanics' Union in Hongkong gave a fresh impulse, and more than 100 new unions sprang up in a few months. It is said that some 200 have been formed in Hongkong and 300 in Canton in the last three or four years. Most of these are quite small, the important unions being comparatively few. Some of the smaller unions, feeling the need for guidance, have sought it from the Y.M.C.A.

"The movement spread rapidly from Canton to Shanghai. There are more than fifty labor unions in Shanghai. The first national labor conference in China met in Canton, May 1 to 6, 1922. About 160 delegates from twelve cities, representing over 300,000 workers in some 200 unions were assembled. The chief centres represented at this conference were the cities of Canton and Shanghai and the provinces of Shantung, Honan and Hupeh. The railway unions were also represented. Ten resolutions were passed, of which the more important were that all the unions should pledge one another financial support in the case of strikes; that unions should stand for an eight-hour day; that the labor movement should be economic in character, rather than political, and that the constitution and organisation of a permanent national federation of labor should be proceeded with.

"There are, of course many influences at work within the labor movement and it cannot be said that as yet it has taken a definite form. There is a radical wing but labor as a whole has embraced no social theory. It is concerned with the very urgent practical problem of bettering its condition and securing a living wage and is as yet too untrained to see far beyond these."

California "U" Is To Have Golf Team

After many months of argument, golf was formally admitted to the regular list of University of California sport activities at a meeting of a circle C. society in Berkeley. Carl Zamloch and Nibs Price, baseball and football coaches, respectively, will pay a big part in the coaching of the California golf team. Practice will be held on the newly opened Oakland city links.

Some idea of the popularity of the game is shown by the fact that even before the news had had a chance to spread generally around the campus over 150 men had signed up for the team.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
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English Princess Mysteriously Shot

Princess Abbas Halim

PRINCESS Abbas Halim, twice married to princes, has just been fatally shot in Alexandria, Egypt, under mysterious circumstances. The Princess is the daughter of James Harcourt Harrington, of London. Although her father is wealthy she went on the stage and while an actress married Captain Arthur Evelyn Ellis, but they were soon divorced. At a dance she met and later married Prince Mohammed Djemel-ed-Din Mahmud, a member of the royal house of Egypt. Later he divorced her, and she married his cousin, Prince Abbas Halim, a much younger man. Though details of her death are lacking, her father declares she was too well acquainted with firearms to have shot herself accidentally. She is shown here in the veil of an Egyptian Princess.

Chang Chien, Jr. Feted In France

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Nov. 2.—At a reception given at Boulogne-sur-Seine in honor of Mr. Chang Chien, Junior, the President of the Chinese economic delegation now in France, Chinese students at the University of Paris were presented to him.

Home Economics Section Of Club Meet Wednesday

The Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Wednesday afternoon, November 7, in the Assembly Hall of the Shanghai American School, Avenue Petain. Mrs. Graham of the American School faculty will speak on "Vocational and Pre-Vocational Training." The meeting is open to all interested, men as well as women, and since the subject is one which will appeal especially to parents and teachers it is hoped that as many as can do so will attend.

NEW MINISTER NAMED

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, Nov. 3.—Senor Garcia Auriburn has been appointed Minister to Japan.

Wedding

DUGUID-GILLIAT

The Union Church was the scene yesterday of the wedding of Miss Majorie Irene Gilliat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gilliat of Edenthorpe, Doncaster, Yorkshire, and of Mr. David Walker Duguid, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Duguid. The Rev. D. Macgillivray officiated and Mr. J. Foster Kemp played the organ.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. G. Dowie, wore a becoming gown of ivory French charmeuse, with a court train lined with chiff. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and carnations, and her beautiful wedding veil was made of fine Breton lace held in place by a dainty wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss Margaret Walton, wore primrose taffeta, with black lace hat and the color scheme further carried out by her orange dahlia bouquet. Mrs. E. Kilner, who acted as Matron of Honor, wore grey silk lace with hat to match and a bouquet of tea roses.

Mr. W. Sturrock, C.A., acted as best man while Messrs. W. E. Dailey, A. Phillips and W. D. Jamie were the ushers. A guard of honor of the Shanghai Scottish formed at the entrance to the church. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at 115 Avenue Road for the intimate friends of both families.

The honeymoon is being spent at Hangchow.

HODGES—UNITE

Miss Helen Amy (Decima) Unite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Unite, of Yokohama, and Mr. Arthur Ernest Hedges, of the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., of Yokohama, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Hedges, were married at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday, in the presence of several Yokohama friends. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated.

Miss Unite, who was given away by Mr. Percival, was dressed in a sleeveless gown of cafe-au-lait crepe with a small brown velvet hat, while her bouquet was of pink carnations. Mr. J. S. Scott, late of Yokohama, acted as best man.

After the wedding, a reception was held for the intimate friends of the family by Mrs. E. H. Miller, 115 Avenue Road.

MANN—POLLARD

Miss Phyllis May Pollard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lessey Pollard, became the bride of Mr. Gother Herbert Mann of Sydney at a very pretty wedding at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Symons of the Cathedral and the Rev. Eustace Strong of Yokohama.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Nov. 5, 1923, 3 p.m.

Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate. On petition for appointment of special administrator. Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co. Motion to allow defendant's bill of exceptions, etc. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

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Foot Sewing Machines	Mex. $56.00
Hand Sewing Machines	35.00
Vibrating Shuttles	1.25
3/16" x 63" Belts with hooks	0.35
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Needle Threader	0.10
Buttonhole Attachment	14.00
Sewing Awl	1.25
Sewing Machine Needles	doz. 0.40

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Congressman Sees Russia And Oppose Recognition

Beedy Of Maine Believes U.S. Should Open Trade Channels And Let Soviet Work Out Its Destiny —Would Insist On Payment Of Debts And Observance Of Property Rights

BY CARROLL L. BEEDY
Representative from Maine

Months ago I lost faith in the adverse, conflicting and clearly biased reports coming from Russia. My interest in our foreign policy and the increasing importance of the so-called Russian question determined me to secure first-hand evidence. I started for Russia. Entering that country through Finland late in May, I visited both Petrograd and Moscow, went down the Volga and through the famine region. Later I traveled through the Ukraine and sailed finally from the port of Odessa. My month's stay embraced visits and interviews not only in the capital of Russia, but in Kazen, Nishni Novgorod, Samara, Saratov and Odessa.

It was my desire while in Russia not to be steered through a staged program by Soviet agents. I therefore traveled at my own expense and with no delegation or commission. Accompanied by my wife, I was assisted no more by Russians and Soviet authorities than by Colonel William Haskell and Americans who had spent from two to three years in Russia with the American Relief Administration. Upon investigations made in this manner I base the following conclusions:

The present Government in Russia should not yet be recognised by the United States. Prompted by humanitarian and economic considerations, we should enter upon negotiations for a trade agreement and the establishment of a trade commission in Russia. At the very outset we should insist upon important concessions. We should make no trade agreement unless Russia will concede that private business may engage in foreign trade, make its own contracts and assume full liability.

I rest my conclusion of non-recognition upon the following facts: The Russian Government although overburdened with problems of reconstruction and unable to raise sufficient money by taxation to supply the most ordinary needs of her people, is using money to spread a world-wide propaganda of revolution, involving the destruction and wholesale confiscation of property.

Personally, I do not believe in communism. I do believe in the right of any country to govern itself in its own way. Russia should permit other countries to administer their governments without her sinister interference. If she truly believes in communism let her stop meddling abroad and if possible perfect her experiment at home.

In the second place, I believe that America should not recognise the present Russian Government until that Government agrees to recognise those property rights of American citizens which she violated in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Furthermore, I believe that Russia is not entitled to recognition until she assumes the indebtedness of the former Russian Government to America. The Soviet Government took over all the assets of the Czarist regime. It should also assume the liabilities.

WOULD INSIST ON PAYMENT

I concede Russia the right to enforce such property-holding restrictions among her nationals and to set up such form of government as she pleases. I do not concede to her, or any other nation, the right to violate world-recognised rights of foreign nationals with impunity. If she wishes to continue unmodified a policy toward foreign nationals which, in many respects, parallels that of a bandit toward his neighbors, we should pronounce upon her the judgment of outlawry. This we do when we refuse a formal exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Finally, there is the fundamental object on to Soviet recognition that the Communist Party professedly excludes from membership any person belonging to any church. The present Russian regime apparently has not made the mistake of practicing religious discrimination, endorsing one religious order and prosecuting another. Worse than that, they deny all religions. Any social order which discourages all recognition of higher and supreme intelligence should pay at least the penalty of political ostracism.

Facts do not justify, nor is the time ripe for, American recognition of Russia.

My conclusion upon the advisability of negotiating a trade agreement, unlike formal recognition, does not concede a compliance with those standards which are the basis of international political intercourse. Both England and Italy have trade agreements with Russia, but neither nation has recognised the Soviet Government.

In the case of Greece we do more than trade. We keep our American representative in Athens, who is vested with all the authority of a minister plenipotentiary, yet we have never recognised the Government of King George of Greece.

Bearing these facts in mind, let America also remember that, while her policy of diplomatic and commercial aloofness falls heavily upon the few responsible for Russia's present policy, it falls more heavily upon the one hundred and thirty odd millions of Russian people. The impoverished masses of Russia today suffer from the errors of a Government which rules with an iron hand.

Sensing the need of Russia's peasantry, America recently negotiated an agreement with the Soviet Government under which we gave away $60,000,000 worth of products. For this act we have been accused of responsibility for continuance of the Soviet regime. Many well-informed people contend that had the American Relief Administration delayed its coming six months the Soviets would have fallen. Be that as it may, Russia has a national domain double that of the United States. She has tremendous natural resources. She is unable to develop those resources without the assistance of foreign capital. She needs the products of foreign nations. America can supply her machinery and agricultural implements essential to economic development. Russia, rich in furs, platinum, petroleum, flax and lumber, with the proceeds of their sale can purchase American products now seeking a foreign market.

It may be well, if at this point, I refer to the fact that the economic development of Russia is conceded to be the keystone to the reconstruction of Europe. Europe's reconstruction will result in that increased purchasing power which will enable her to buy America's surplus products. America must endure continued business depression until her trade with Europe assumes once more its prewar proportions. Thus, if we look beyond the morrow, America's interest in a trade agreement with Russia is self-evident. America may continue to withhold approval of the Soviet system, yet she may with the utmost consistency negotiate to sell what she once negotiated to give away.

GERMANY GRABBING TRADE

There is another important consideration which argues the advisability of a trade agreement with Russia. In the course of my travels I saw on every hand evidence of the commercial invasion of Russia by Germany. And during my month in Germany I was impressed by the daily impending danger of a proletarian uprising in that country. I was firmly convinced while in Russia that the average Russian distrusts the German. He abhors the idea of German domination. He likes Americans. He has confidence in America. But if America too long withholds herself from commercial intercourse with the Russian, she not only will forfeit his confidence and lose his friendship, she will assist in welding a German-Russian community of interest.

Of the great nations, England and Italy alone pursue a policy which deters the impending union of Russia and Germany. Once that union is established, it will naturally serve to foster the combined policies of socialism and communism. In this hour of crisis America's place is by the side of Italy and England in Russia.

Before consummating any trade agreement, we should insist upon a stipulation that the Russian Government refrain, both directly and indirectly, from the spread of revolutionary propaganda in America. Personally, I do not fear the consequences of any so-called "Red propaganda" among the men and women of America. However, I deem any attempt by the Russian Government to create revolutionary sentiment in our country as a decidedly unfriendly act. On this ground America should insist that Russia refrain from such propaganda in the future.

Russia may refuse to make the concessions we deem indispensable to an agreement. I believe that she will yield. It may develop, even if she make the concessions, that she will not keep her agreement. It is certain that every consideration would impel Russia to the utmost good faith. In the event of her refusal to yield or her failure to keep the agreement, once she yielded, it would not be difficult for the world to fix responsibility. America would not be the loser. At worst, she could revert to the policy she now pursues. In such an event America certainly would have cleared herself of any charge of narrow prejudice.

A trade agreement with Russia should provide for the establishment of a non-partisan American trade commission in Russia. The commission should be given every facility for securing trade data. To such a commission American commercial interests and especially American capital seeking investment could turn for first-hand information. Today commercial America must secure her information regarding industrial Russia either from Soviet commissars or from outside sources too often poisoned and biased.

Finally, a trade agreement with Russia could be used by America as a weapon to defend the very principles which we believe Russia should recognise. England is using her trade agreement effectively in the furtherance of sound international practices. Witness the result of her last diplomatic controversy with Russia. When Lord Curzon stated flatly what the Soviets must do and what they must refrain from doing, Russia wielded. She dared not face the consequences of a cancellation of England's trade agreement. The result was a complete victory for England. Russia made a wholesale concession.

Whether the Soviets for the most part are a band of self-seeking adventurers, or of unselfish idealists, remains to be seen. If the former, their experiment will fail; if the latter, their regime may endure indefinitely. At present they are strongly entrenched in power. In all eventualities commercial intercourse between nations must continue.

Personally I am never afraid of a new idea. If it is false it will fall of its own inherent weakness. If it contains the essence of essential truth it will live.

The little Republic of Venice endured for more than one thousand years. America has survived but one hundred and fifty years. If she retains her vitality in the years to come, she must keep her mind ever open to the truth. She must not indulge herself in the opium fumes of a belief in her inability to err.

Today the world recognises our nation as a great moral force. This recognition is born of American ideals and America's effort to put them into practice. It is well that America hold fast to her ideals; it is well that she persist in the betterment of her people by maintaining a dead level in the field of opportunity alone; it is well that she encourage thrift by safeguarding the right of all to just returns for service; it is also well that she maintain a point of contact with less fortunate nations and through the potent educational force of commercial intercourse that she bring her ideals close to the peoples of foreign lands.

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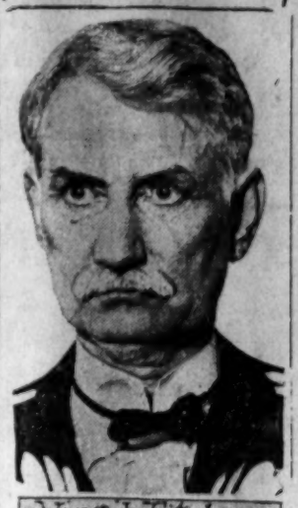

Virgil Fitch

VIRGIL Fitch, prosecuting attorney of Mason County, Mich., has a way of getting back at puritanically-minded women of his county who insisted that dance halls should be closed on Sunday. Mr. Fitch promptly began a study of every blue law on the statute books of Mitchigan and began applying them with a vengeance in Ludington, the county seat, and the rest of the county. "What's fair for one is fair for all," he asserts. The first person he was called upon to prosecute was his own son, charged with dancing on Sunday.

BOARD JUDGMENT

Mrs. W. Brydon was given judgment for $290 for board and lodging in the Yangtsze Hotel at Nanking against Mr. George B. Young in the United States Commissioner's Court before Mr. Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. Mr. Young did not appear and judgment went by default. Mr. P. F. Faison represented the plaintiff.

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The following partial list of re-orders from firms in Japan speaks for itself.

Sumitomo Bank, Tokio	1	Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.	2	International Banking Corporation	4
Yokohama Specie Bank	5	Shimidzu-Gumi, Tokio	6	Imperial Japanese Government Railways	19
Chuo Kasai, Shogai Hoken Kaisha, Tokyo	2	Suzuki Shoten	3	Osaka Hotel, Osaka	1
Hirao Shoten, Tokyo	4	Nagase Shokai	5	Mitsui Kozan K.K.	1
Keihin Denryoku K.K. Kawasaki	1	Dai San Ginko, Tokyo	2	Setusyo Bank, Osaka	3
Nichibei Sekiyu K.K., Tokyo	2	Dai Ichi Bank, Toyko	4	Teikoku Seishi K.K.	1
Mitsubishi Seishi K.K., Tokyo.	1	Kimpara Ginko	1	Osaka Savings Bank	8
Sankyo Co., Tokyo	2	Tokio Electric Co., Kawasaki	11	Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe	3
Dai Nippon Seito K.K., Tokyo	10	Kokumin Shimbun	1	Nihon Seimei Hoken K.K., Osaka	10
Asano Cement K.K., Tokyo	4	Yasuda Shoji K. K.	1	Mitsubiki Shoji K.K., Tokio	20
Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.	2	Mito Rly. Co., Tokio	1		
Hozensha, Tokio	44	Kobayashi Shoten, Tokio	1		
Shufu-No-Tomo	2	Hara & Co., Yokohama	7		
		Yokohama Stock Exchange	1		
		Yamashita Kisen K. K., Tokio	2		

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-:- Yokohama Reviving -:-

A City Of "Barracks."

THE STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE TRADE

More than six weeks have elapsed since the great earthquake and fire in Yokohama and Tokio says the Japan Chronicle. A traveller looking down from one of the hills of Yokohama today will observe that the city is no longer a desert of burnt tiles and sheet-zinc as it was some time ago, but that a change has come over the town. He will see that a large number of structures have got sprinkled all over the ashes of Yokohama and more are actively building. The most common and numerous are sorry hovels made by piceing together discarded sheet-zinc, usually with no opening but one single entrance. The more pretentious are "barracks" so-called, which are one-story board buildings without ceilings and roofed wth more or less new sheet-zinc. The word is consistently misused in Japan for temporary structures or huts. There are two kinds of barracks, one of them consisting of temporary buildings constructed by banks, firms, merchants and others either for business use exclusively or both for business and dwelling purposes. It is in some of these barracks that business is being done by the two most important local banks (except the Specie Bank), the Koshin Ginko and the Soda Ginko and the General Post Office, as are done transactions in raw silk which have been revived with such great energy. The other kinds of barracks are public dwelling houses, each divided into some ten apartments of the size of an ordinary Japanese room and intended for the habitation of a family of houseless people. Thousands of people who have been living in parks, the grounds of the waterworks reservior and other extensive open spaces in makeshift huts —are removing to these barracks which afford them better shelter from wind and weather without rent charges, though they must be rather chilly habitations in winter and they are certainly dark and gloomy, as the windows with which they are furnished are unprovided with glass panes or shoji and cannot be left open in windy and rainy weather. Between these two kinds, Yokohama is fast being converted into a city of barracks. As yet, however, it is practically in only the bigger barracks that commerce is being conducted. Sales of articles for daily consumption are transacted mostly in the street and on open booths. There are strings of such booths all the way from Kanagawa to Sakuragi-cho and in other important streets of the town. Mr. Ozaki Yukio, talking in his easy-chair at his Karuizawa villa, has remarked that the nation should regard the recent earthquake as a heavenly chastisement and amend its course, starting the amendment by abstaining from sake and tobacco. Whatever may be the worth of such a remark, it is exactly these commodities which are mostly in evidence, and evidently in request. One meets with a sake shop at almost every turn.

THREE STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION

Hovels — barracks — ordinary buildings. These seem to mark off the three probable stages of Yokohama's reconstruction. It has required no workmen and bought material to build hovels. They have come into existence just as naturally as "the mushrooms after the rain," as the Japanese saying goes. But people had to wait for the arrival of ber and other materials before starting to build the barracks. As for the carpenters required for the purpose, there does not seem to have been any scarcity of them, as the building of barracks for public use and of the nature of free tenement houses was undertaken by battalions of engineers, and workmen sent out from various prefectures, as well as those engaged by the prefectural and municipal authorities. Since mention has been made of the engineers, we may as well take the opportunity to place on record the real yeoman's service rendered by various classes of soldiers detailed to the city, the engineers more especially, in building barracks for citizens, throwing bridges over canals, repairing telegraphic wires, distributing drinking water by motor car and boat, dynamiting the damaged public edifices (including the prefectural office, city office, Custom House, etc.) as well as guarding the city against thieves and robbers and preserving the peace generally. The practice and diligence with which they have done their work and the courteous and almost meek manner in which they have associated with citizens deserve all praise. The bridges newly built in Yokohama are all their work and each of them bears its name and the name of the battalion by which it has been constructed.

But we are digressing, and must return to our present topic, which is the barracks and what will replace them. The building of barracks, especially those by individual merchants, is most active in Kwangai which comprises areas lying outside the canals enclosing Yokohama proper, less active in Kwannai, that is, the Japanese section of Yokohama proper and least active in the former foreign settlement (business quarters). In fact, the main street of Yamashita-cho is still blocked up with the debris of crumpled houses. This difference in the activity with which barracks are building in the various sections of Yokohama may be taken as a rough indication of the order in which several sections of the town will be reconstructed and the degree to which they have been affected by the catastrophe. The next question that presents itself is how soon the barracks, which are obviously a temporary makeshift, will be replaced by normal buildings. The solution of the question must depend chiefly on how soon, and to what extent, trade will revive in Yokohama, and in what degree the Government will give financial aid for the restoration of the town.

REVIVAL OF TRADE

The first thing that filled the prominent merchants of Yokohama with fear and apprehension was naturally that the trade in raw silk, which the port had so far monopolised, might be taken over at Kobe and that the city might thus be deprived of its most important source of profit. The dealers in raw silk, which include some of the richest and most influential citizens in the town, used to drive a highly profitable business by advancing sums to silk producers in the country against goods consigned by the latter to them and transacting the sale of those goods and receiving a commission of nominally 15-1000ths (but really 7½-1000ths) on the proceeds, in addition to the comfortable interest on the sums advanced. In ordinary circumsances they ran no risk and made a sure income, though the earthquake and fire has involved them in entirely unexpected trouble. The raw silk that was recently burnt in Yokohama is estimated at 60,000 bales, worth about Yen 60,000,000. The goods mostly belonged to the consignors, but they formed security on which sums had been advanced to them by the Yokohama dealers (commission agents) and on which the Yokohama dealers in their turn had obtained advances from their bankers. So the dealers are now placed in a position in which they are bound to pay their debts to their bankers out of their own pockets, as the security has been destroyed by the fire, while they cannot recover their own advances to the silk producers (consignors). The settlement is rendered all the more difficult as most of the Yokohama dealers have otherwise sustained a crushing blow by the earthquake. They nurse however, the hope that they may struggle out of the nasty hole in which they are placed, by shifting part of the loss on to the consignors and making good their part of the loss with moneys which they want to get advanced to them by the Government. In the meantime they have resumed dealings in raw silk —not always in goods actually on hand but, as a rule, in consignments expected to be due in the more or less distant future. It is reported that when the Yokohama manager of the Mitsui firm urged the advisability of conducting the export of silk in Kobe—for the present at least—he was overruled both by entreaties from the prominent dealers and threats by younger members of the trade. Like means seem to have been employed regarding the silk producers throughout the country in order to dissuade them from consigning their products to Kobe. But all that has not prevented raw silk being exported through Kobe to the extent of over 7,000 bales up to October 10. So obviously greater are the advantages enjoyed by Kobe in comparison with Yokohama in point of financing, warehousing, insurance, transportation, communication. The lack of a conditioning house is the only disadvantage under which Kobe labors in common with the northern port and which the enterprising Kobe merchants will not be slow in finding out a means to remove. Apart from the trade in raw silk, it is no exaggeration to say that there has hardly been any revival of trade (foreign trade) in Yokohama, though some exporters of miscellaneous goods are said to be busy making preparations for Shipments for the Christmas season. Though "Restoration" (Fukko) is the word which is now in fashion in the port, the citizens are extremely discouraged, the richest merchants being, as a rule, the greatest sufferers from the consequences of the earthquake and fire; and it is extremely doubtful whether the town wll be restored to anything like its former prosperity. Yokohama has lived on its trade and the mass of wealth which its citizens have accumulated in the course of the past sixty years. Now its trade has been largely transferred to Kobe and Osaka, while its accumulated wealth has gone, save for the land which continues in existence, but in a much damaged state and at a highly depreciated value. In these circumstances, it is exceedingly doubtful whether Yokohama is capable of supporting its present population which is, roughly speaking, about 300,000 souls, the decrease occasioned by various causes connected with the earthquake being estimated at 100,000 more or less.

THE FOREING RESIDENTS

The European residents in Yokohama who before the earthquake numbered 4,376 are now reduced to less than 200, who live on land or on board ships. About 3,400 have sought refuge in Kobe and elsewhere, the remaining 800 or so being deemed to have been killed by the earthquake and fire. The casualities in the Chinese quarters have been even greater. Of the 4,641 Chinese who lived in the city before the earthquake, only 32 remain, as many as over 2,000 bodies having already been unearthed from under the debris. It is hardly necessary to say that the foreigners still remaining in Yokohama are mostly people who are practically worth only the coats on their backs and who live on the assistance accorded them by the relief committee organised by the foreigners in Kobe and the relief committee formed by Japanese and foreigners in Yokohama, and of which the American and British Consuls and Mr. Mayes are members and the Governor of Kanagawa Ken and Mayor of Yokohama sit as honorary members. On the other hand, the Yorodzu reports that, realising that its foreign trade on which the majority of Yokohama merchants have lived cannot be restored without the co-operation of the foreign merchants, Mr. Watanabe, Mayor of Yokohama, is satisfied that the first thing essential to the restoration of Yokohama is the return of the foreign merchants to the port. And to this end, the same authority adds, the authorities of the Foreign Office and the Yokohama Municipality have decided to distribute among the foreign residents of Yokohama part of the bedding and other articles for daily use contributed by the United States, and also to take steps for converting into a sort of hotel the third floor of the Y. M. C. A. hall which has luckily survived the fire. The same Mayor of Yokohama, however, is reported to have suggested to the Government to take the present opportunity provided by the wholesale destruction of the foreigners' houses both on the Bund and the Bluff, for cutting the Gordian Knot of perpetual leases by buying the land outright. Foreigners, on the other hand, seem to be of opinion that the Government should take the opportunity to grant full landowning rights to foreigners. Whichever side may be in the right, it is certain that some radical measures should be adopted in order to widen the streets of the former downtown Foreign Settlement, which the earthquake has fatally and graphically proved to have been too narrow for the high buildings by which they were lined.

BANKS AND THE PRESS

The banks (Japanese) are now all open, but only for three hours daily from 11 to 2. This is exactly half the business hours they maintained before the earthquake.

(Continued on Page 12)

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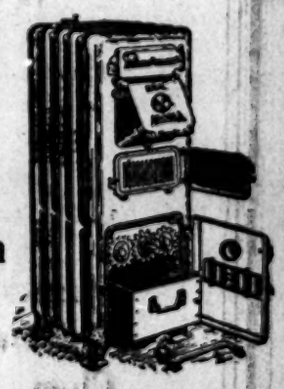

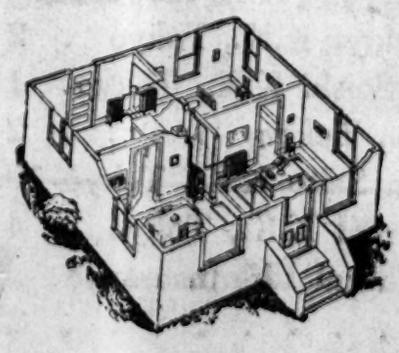

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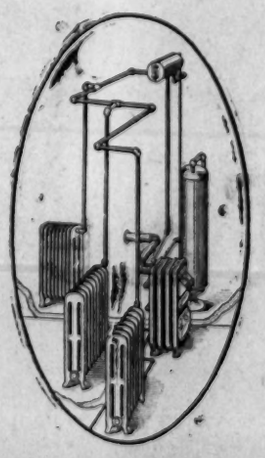

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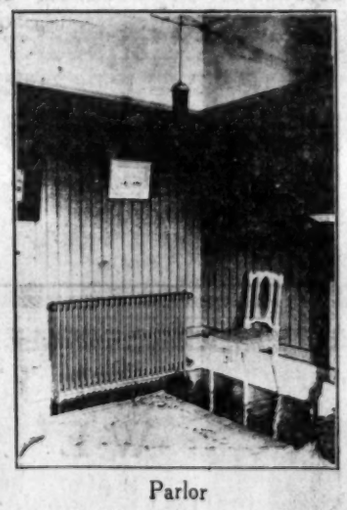
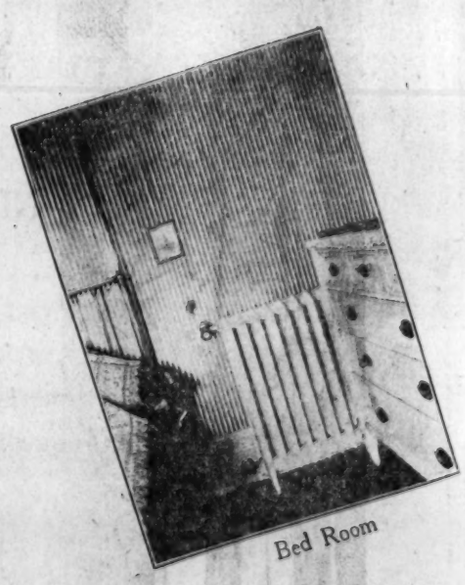


Parlor

Dining Room



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U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; on motion to dismiss; testimony taken of C. Binuler and G. A. Candlin; submitted.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; on motion to set; passed.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2335, Krausch v. Krausch; testimony taken of Laura C. Krausch and Julia Castro; submitted.

Oct. 29, 1923 Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; on petition for letters of administration; testimony taken of E. M. Lamb; submitted.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; on motion to set; passed.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 526, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; plea of guilty entered.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 527, U. S. v. E. Johnson; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. O'Toole and defendant.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 525, U. S. v. P. Boutros; plea of guilty entered.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; continued.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 524, U. S. v. G. Mark; continued.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS:

Oct. 24, 1923, Cause No. 2220, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; order appointing receiver.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 1994, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; order directing receiver to distribute assets and for his discharge.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; judgment for libellant.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; order directing issuance of letters of administration.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; order sustaining motion to recall execution as to first defendant.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 526, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; assessed costs and warned.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 529, U. S. v. E. Johnson; warned and ordered to sign pledge for one year.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 525, U. S. v. P. Boutros; assessed costs and warned.

Oct. 27, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.; order of dismissal.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Oct. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; answer.

Oct. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; direct interrogatories.

Oct. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2303, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; demurrer.

Oct. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2334, Louis E. Osburn v. Charles Hannigs; marshal's return of summons.

Oct. 24, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; motion to set.

Oct. 24, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; alias writ of error.

Oct. 25, 1923, Cause No. 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman and Linden Engineering Corp'n; affidavit; motion; notice of motion.

Oct. 25, 1923, Cause No. 2335, In re Application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; petition.

Oct. 25, 1923, Cause No. 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; receiver's bond.

Oct. 25, 1923, Cause No. 1567, In re Geo. A. Heyburn's will; affidavit-receipt.

Oct. 25, 1923, Cause No. 1994, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; receiver's final report.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2335, Krausch v. Krausch; motion to set.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; petition.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; praecipe for subpoenas; subpoenas issued; stipulations.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2331, Thornett and Fehr v. Vilouaki and Co.; complaint; summons issued.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; answer.

Oct. 26, 1293, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Company; report of referees.

Oct. 27, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Company; alias praecipe for transcript of record; citation on alias writ of error.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; motion to set.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2308, U. S. v. Charles McCormick; marshal's return of final commitment.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2309, U. S. v. Tolden McCoy; marshal's return of final commitment.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2310, U. S. v. John M. Nelson; marshal's return of final commitment.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; marshal's return of final commitment.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; stipulation.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; complaint.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; Complaint.

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; complaint.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; marshal's notice of release.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz and Bro. Inc.; amended answer.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; petition.

Oct. 30, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; certificate to transcript of record.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 23, 1923, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton and Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; marshal's return of summons.

Oct. 23, 1923, Civil No. 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. S. Hutchison; complaint; summons issued.

Oct. 24, 1923, Crim. No. 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; complaint.

Oct. 24, 1923, Crim. No. 528, U. S. v. V. Davis; complaint.

Oct. 25, 1923, Civil No. 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; marshal's return of summons.

Oct. 26, 1923, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton and Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; answer.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 529, U. S. v. E. Johnson; complaint.

Oct. 27, 1923, Civil No. 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; motion to withdraw.

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Yokohama Reviving

(Continued from Page 10)

which were from 9 to 3. But considering the decreased volume of trade and the decrease in population, the hours are perhaps long enough for the dispatch of all necessary business. The general conviction that the Government must come to the aid of the banks in case of need is apparently so strong that despite the heavy damages the banks, especially those doing business chiefly in Yokohama, must have sustained, there has been no great pressing for payments except on the first few days after the resumption of business which was towards the end of September. As already mentioned, some of the banks are doing business in barracks. But the Specie Bank is lucky enough to have the annexe to the main building left intact. But the luckiest of all is the Yokohama Branch of the Kwasaki Bank (Tokyo), which is in almost perfect preservation both inside and out being a concrete building completed last year. Its fine equipment—shining counter and all—are in proud contrast with its next-door neighbours, the Koshin Bank operating in a barrack, and the Specie Bank whose main building is a mere skeleton.

The Yokohama Press has been slow to recover from the shock. It was only in the beginning of this month that two Japanese papers — Yokohama Boeki and Yokohama Maicho—began to reappear. As for the Japan Gazette, it is generally believed to be doomed to extinction.

DISEASES

The earthquake left behind it thousands of corpses lying in the streets and floating in the canals. It also left the citizens of Yokohama without adequate food supplies, without good drinking water, and, last but not least, without latrines. Even today the number of latrines in the town must be ridiculously few. In fact, it was for a time one huge latrine. For some time after the disaster, both the people and the authorities were too much pre-occupied with the all-important question of living to care about the disposal of the night-soil. The public are now paying the penalty for the negligence. Vast swarms of flies have been called into existence. Cases of typhus and dysentery are on the increase at a somewhat alarming rate. Unfortunately the fire has killed many doctors and burnt their dispensaries, including the principal municipal hospital. Though the latter lost little time in resuming operation in a big private residence in the neighborhood, it was only on a much reduced scale. The only municipal hospital which has survived the fire, though damaged by the shock, is the Manji Byoin, a hospital for infectious diseases, in a remote corner of the city. This has proved a great boon to the citizens who have now to grapple with the question of infectious diseases. The authorities of the hospital wisely began by abolishing the classes of patients admitted, so that as many patients as possible might be admitted, and deciding to give free treatment to all, so that rich and poor alike might have the benefit of the municipal establishment. The spread of typhus, etc. has taught the city authorities to pay much greater attention to the subject than they did for some time immediately after the earthquake. Automobiles full of medicines and cordials, ice and drinking water, are now daily arriving. Her Majesty the Empress was gracious enough to send a messenger to the hospital a few days ago with the present of one awase (lined cloth garment) for each patient there. In fact, the predicament of the patients is worthy of much sympathy, as most of them are people who have been burnt out of their houses and property. For other diseases, the Red Cross Society, with its several prefectural branches, is showing great activities in various parts of the city. Several western prefectures also have united in building a big barrack hospital in the city for the benefit of the sick and wounded. Indeed, now that the more pressing questions of food and the preservaton of the peace have been more or less effectually coped with, and the question of housing is receiving more or less adequate attention, the question of public health has begun to get such attention of the authorities as it deserves. A hospital car sent out by the Household Department is daily running about the town laden with a number of doctors and nurses. It is fine to look at and it is hoped that it is doing as fine work. The organisation of a disinfecting, fly-killing and latrine-building corps may not be quite amiss in the present state of things.

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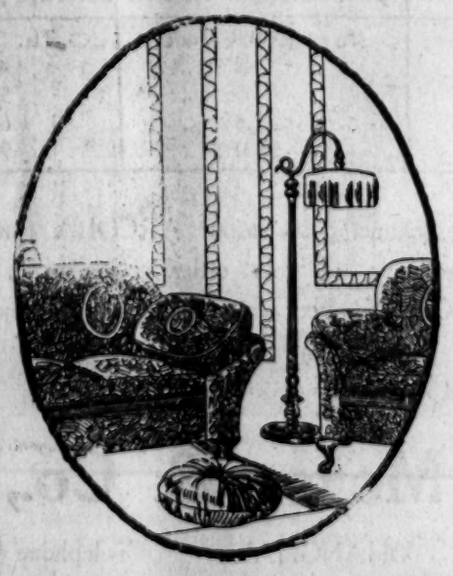

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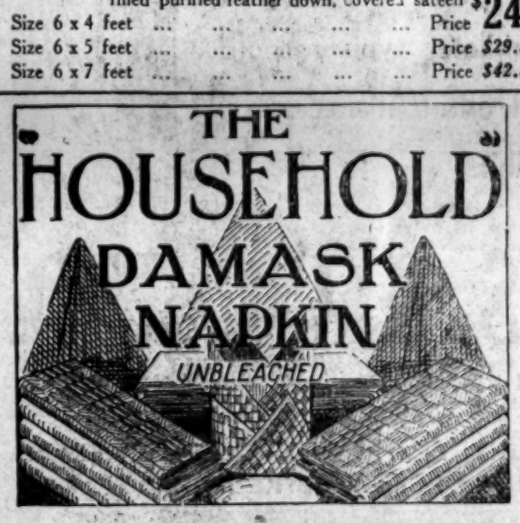

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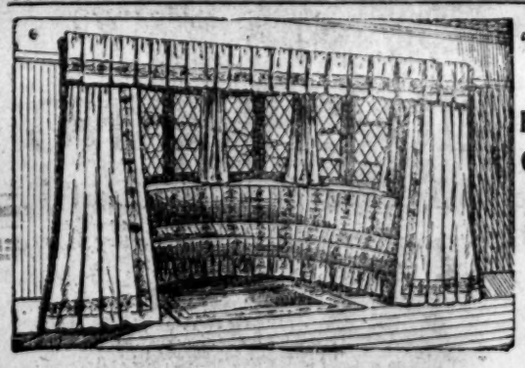

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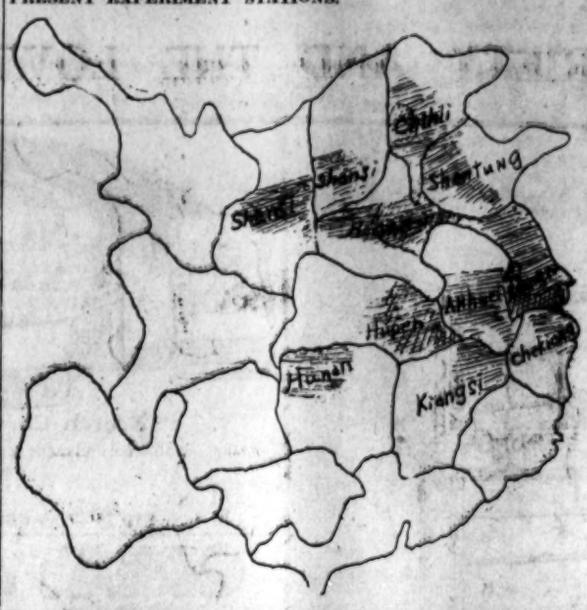
A Plan For Cotton Improvement And Extension In China

Submitted By The College Of Agriculture, National Southeastern University

SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS SECTIONS AND THE PRESENT EXPERIMENT STATIONS.



Legend: Dots indicate existing experiment stations of the college. Criss-crossed parts are sections where present experiment stations are operating. Ruled parts are sections where it is proposed to have experiment stations established.

1. OBJECT

The object of the plan is to improve cotton and to increase its production in China so as to promote the welfare of cotton growers and the development of the cotton industry. The procedure may be briefly stated as follows:

(1) In promoting cotton production attempts should first be made to improve the varieties of cotton and the procedure in its culture. This accomplished extension work on a large scale can be carried out with sure and quick results.

(2) In improving the varieties of cotton, the acclimatisation of good American cotton should receive consideration, to be followed by the improvement of Chinese cotton. Where American cotton is not adaptable, the improvement and extension of Chinese cotton shall then be made.

(3) In the acclimatisation of American cotton the method of roguing should be first adopted and the method of individual selection finally applied: by the former it takes only two to three years for a variety to become adopted to the environment, by the latter it needs six or seven years, but with better and purer seeds as the results.

(4) For the improvement of Chinese cotton the method of individual selection should be applied because without this method of selection, it is exceedingly hard to secure a pure strain from the exceedingly mixed native cotton.

(5) The improved Chinese and the acclimatised American cotton should be distributed on a basis to a community.

(6) Efforts should be made to improve cultural methods and farm implements, and to control diseases and pests; the results achieved should be placed at the disposal of cotton farmers for their adoption.

2. ORGANISATION

The execution of this plan should be delegated to the Cotton Improvement Committee of the College, Southeastern University. Experiment Stations should be established in the ten cotton-producing provinces, namely: Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Hupei. As climate and local conditions vary greatly in different parts of each province, it is unlikely that methods suitable to one locality will be suitable to all others, and the work, therefore, ought to be carried out separately in different regions divided according to the climate and local conditions, such a grouping of the cotton regions is formulated below:

1. Two sections in Chihli province—(1) Pao-ting Section, including the whole Tao of Paoting; (2) Taming Section, including the whole Tao of Taming.
2. Two sections in Shantung province—(1) Tsining Section, including the whole Tao of Tsining; (2) Tungling Section including the whole Tao of Tungling.
3. One section in Shansi province—Hotung Section.
4. One section in Shensi province—Kwanchu Section.
5. Two sections in Honan province—(1) Kaifeng Section, including the whole Tao of Kaifeng; (2) Holoo Section, including the whole Tao of Holoo.
6. Five sections in Kiangsu province—(1) Huchang Section, including all the districts south of the Yangtsze, in Huhai Tao and Soochang Tao; (2) Tunghai Section, including all the districts north of the river, in Huhai and Soochang Tao; (3) Ginling Section, including the whole Tao of Gin-ling; (4) Hwaiyang Section, including the whole Tao of Hwaiyang; (5) Hsunai Section, including the whole Tao of Hsuhai.
7. Two sections in Anhwei province—(1) Anking Section, including the whole Tao of Anking (2) Wuhu Section, including the whole Tao of Wuhu.
8. One section in Kiangsi—Hsunyang Section.
9. One section in Chekiang—Kuichi Section.
10. One section in Hepei—Kianghan Section, including the whole Tao of Kianghan and the cotton producing districts in Wuling Tao of Hunan.

In each of the eighteen sections distributed among the ten provinces a central experiment station, comprising not less than 500 mow, (either in one place or in several places), is to be established and to be located with reference to one or more of the following requirement.

(1) Where the cotton crop is abundant and the need of improvement urgent.

(2) Where the cotton production is low but is susceptible of extension.

(3) Where communicaton is convenient; or

(4) Where spinning and weaving industries have been developed or will be developed.

In addition, there will be established in each section of the cotton-producing districts at least twenty seed farms, each comprising not less than 100 mows (either in one place of scattered) subordinate to the central experiment station. The number of these farms for each district varies from one to several depending upon its size and the amount of its production.

3. ACTIVITIES

Activities may be considered under two headings: Research and Extension.

The Committee is charged with the research work which consists of:

(1) Breeding—acclimatisation of American cotton and improvement of the native Chinese cotton.

(2) Culture—conducting experiments and collecting data as to the best methods of culture for the information of farmers.

(3) Prevention of depredation of insects and diseases—investigating methods of controlling pests and diseases.

(4) Improvement of implements—making labor-saving implements after foreign models and improving the old unscientific ones in order to promote their efficiency.

The Experiment Stations and the Seed Farms both partake of the extension work. The work of the Experiment Stations under this heading is:

(1) To supply the seed farms of various districts with the best cotton seeds annually.

(2) To improve the methods of cotton culture in the section.

(3) To make possible improvement of other crops in the section.

(4) To supervise the seed farms in the various districts.

The work of the Seed Farms is:

(1) To multiply the improved seeds supplied by the Experiment Station and to distribute them on the basis of community system, to the surrounding farmers both near and far.

(2) To carry out simple culture experiments for demonstration to farmers.

(3) To conduct cotton exhibits and to deliver popular lectures.

(4) To distribute informations regarding better methods of growing cotton and other crops in the cotton belt and to give personal directions if requested.

4. EXPENDITURE

The yearly expenses as estimated are at least $460,000 to be distributed as follows:

Expenses for the Committee $10,000

Expenses for the 18 Experiment Stations @$5,000 (after deduction of their possible incomes) $90,000

Expenses for the 360 Seed Farms @$1,000 (after the deduction of their possible incomes) $360,000. Total $460,000.

5. PERSONNEL

The committee being the chief administrative body should be composed of men who are specialist in cotton-breeding, cotton-culture, soil, implements, entomology, and pathology. Their duties are to conduct researches and to supervise the experiment stations. A cotton specialist rich in experience and enthusiastic in work should be employed to direct each experiment station and men possessing sound knowledge and experience in cotton production, should be also employed as associates of the stations, or to take charge of the seed farms.

6.—The Present Experiment Station of the College and their significance in the execution of the plan.

The College has established nine stations in Kiangsu, Honan, Hupei, and Chihli, listed as follows:—

Province	Station	Location	Area
Kiangsu	Nanking Cotton Sub-station (a)	Hon-Wu Gate Nanking	54 Mow
	Nanking Cotton Sub station (b)	Exhibition Ground, Nanking	125 Mow
	Kiangpo Cotton Sub-station	Kiangpo, Kiangsu	400 Mow
	Shanghai Cotton Sub-station (a)	Yang-shih district Shanghai Kiangsu	65 Mow
	Shanghai Cotton Sub-station (b)	Yin-yan district Kiangsu	55 Mow
Honan	Chenchow Cotton Sub-station	Chenchow, Honan	460 Mow
Hupei	Wuchang Cotton Sub-station	Wuchang, Hupei	54 Mow
Chihli	Paoting Cotton Sub-station	Pao-ting, Chili	151 Mow

Out of the ten cotton-producing provinces aforementioned except the six provinces Shantung, Shansi Shensi, Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsi, where no station has been established and therefore no definite statement can be made, the College has established stations in Kiangsu, Honan, Hupei, and Chihli. Those in Kiangsu and Honan occupy the greatest area. In Kiangsu the three substations, two in Nanking and one in Kiangpo, taken together have an area of 579 mow, which is sufficient for the needs of the proposed experiment station of the Ginling Section. The Chen-chow substation in Honan comprises an area of 460 mow, and with a little expansion, it can be used for the proposed experiment station of the Kia-feng Section. As to the Hu-chang Section the Kiangsu provincial authority has expressed the intention to make a yearly appropriation of $10,000, beginning with the coming autumn, for the establishment of a station in Nanhwei, which will serve as the experiment station for the Hu-chang Section, with the Yang-shih Station and the Yin-yan Station of the College changed into seed farms. The Pao-ting substation can be expanded and used as the experiment station for the Pao-ting Section. The Wu-chang and the Hsiakow sub-stations can be utilised as seed farms, or if expanded, as the experiment station for the Kiang-han Section.

Being one of the highest agricultural institutions in China, the College considers as its own responsibility the task of improving and promoting cotton production and will spare no effort to have this plan carried through. But the lack of funds has thrown great difficulty in its way. Though liberally supported by the Chinese Cotton Mills Owners' Association with a yearly allowance of 28,000 it is barely able to maintain its present activities and is urgently in need of help for the establishment of the proposed seed farms. It is earnestly hoped that the plan as here briefly outlined will be recognised by the authorities as of vital importance to the national welfare and will be given an opportunity for its execution, which will then, we venture to say, not only save the impending peril of the Chinese spinning industry but also add much to the financial strength of the nation.

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The Religious War In Russia

BY WALTER DURANTY

The key to Russia's complicated religious problem is the fact that communism itself is a religion of an extremely fanatic and militant character. Although it refuses to admit the existence of a supreme power or deity as such, communism is not atheism as the word is generally understood. In it human labor—man's endless struggle upward from the beast—takes the place of God, and the "millennium" on earth, when peace shall reign and plenty and happiness, and none oppress his neighbor or profit by his neighbor's weakness, is the ideal goal instead of a heaven after death.

Karl Marx is the Joseph Smith of this new "revelation," and Lenin is his Brigham Young. Already a mass of doctrine and doctrinal argument against heresy have grown up around the communist faith. It gained its power at one stroke throughout a great country and its missionaries go forth to the whole world. And having the power it proceeded, as all new religions do when they are strong enough, to attack and endeavor to supplant the old faiths that existed before it.

Its struggle with the Orthodox Church, for this reason logically inevitable, was precipitated by the peculiar relation of the Orthodox Church to the Czarist regime. The Orthodox Church was not separate from the Czarist State but a part of it. It was immensely wealthy, not a little corrupt and wholly devoted to the maintenance of existing conditions on the one hand and to persuading its follower to do likewise on the other.

At the outset of the revolution the Bolsheviki contented themselves with "disestablishing" the Orthodox Church and proclaiming the equality of all religions in Russia and universal religious freedom. "Henceforth," they said, "churches and priests of all faiths become a charge upon their congregations instead of being supported by State grants or accumulated wealth. A Jewish, Roman Catholic or Protestant congregation has as much right to have its priests and place of worship anywhere in Russia as the Orthodox faith, whose privileges now cease."

The effect was immediate. With a few exceptions the whole strength of the Orthodox faith was thrown in the counter-revolution balance, and everywhere at home and abroad its sharpest weapons—notably anti-Semitism, which was responsible for the revival of the forged "Protocols of Zion" and "pogroms" by "White" forces that claimed thousands of Jewish victims in the Ukraine from Kiev to Odessa—were directed against the "godless Bolshevist usurpers." The victory over the White Generals undoubtedly was accompanied by vengeance upon the Church that aided them, and in the minds of the victors the bitterness remained.

The famine of 1921 gave an opportunity for a further stroke against the Orthodox Church in the shape of the requisition of the Church treasure for the benefit of the sufferers. The Soviet Government hesitated many months before issuing this order, and it is doubtful whether it would have done so at all but for two factors.

The first was moral deadness of the Orthodox faith as compared with the more vital religions in Russia—Roman Catholic, Jewish and Mohammedan. The second was a split in the Orthodox Church itself—a reform movement whose leaders actually advocated giving up the church treasure for the famine victims before the Government decided on the requisition.

To take the first point, the Orthodox faith had become a sort of superstitious ritual to a great mass of its follows, especially among the peasants, a ceremony they went through at stated periods without it greatly affecting their lives. Neither the Roman Catholics, Jews nor Mohammedans, whose faith was something to live by and if necessary die for, had any accumulated treasure comparable to that of the Orthodox Church. The requisition accordingly was carried out with an ease that surprised the Bolsheviks themselves. A few scuffles occurred here and there, but no organised resistance. The reform element seeing a chance to get control of the church—as it subsequently did—aided the requisition.

Thus encouraged, the authorities went further. They arrested the head of the Church, the Patriarch Tikhon and Archbishop Benjamin, Metropolitan of Petrograd, on the charge of treason—provoking scuffles in Moscow and Petrograd that in the latter instance involved bloodshed.

After a brief trial in the early spring of last year, Archbishop Benjamin was condemned to death and executed. It did not cause a ripple in Russia or abroad, so busy by this time were the Church leaders in a struggling for control among themselves.

But this action had great consequences—it gave a section of the Bolsheviki the impresson that the life of even an eminent priest did not matter much which contributed in no small degree to their carrying out the sentence on Mgr. Butchkevitch.

In the Summer of 1922 the reform leaders held a congress in Moscow, which paved the way for a united front of the various sections definitely to seize control at the All-Russian Church Congress this Summer. At Christmas occurred a fresh attack on religion in the shape of demonstrations throughout the country by the League of Communist Youth. It was rather a stupid and childish business, but had a significant reaction a month or two later in the Ukraine region, where there is a large Jewish population. In several localities Jewish believers went out to beat up the demonstrators and even, it was reported, killed some. In Mahammedan localities, it need hardly be said, no anti-religious demonstrations occurred. Around Moscow also the peasantry showed signs of restiveness, with the result that anything of the kind at Easter was forbidden, although two or three vulgar atheistic magazines still limp along in Moscow and Petrograd.

In the early Summer came the longpostponed trial of the Roman Catholic priests on a charge similar to that against Archbishop Benjamin. Nearly all were of Polish origin and a "blanket" charge of treason was held by the prosecution to include alleged treasonable activities during the Polish War of 1920. In reality the basis of the trial was the old European question whether Roman Catholic priests were allowed to invoke the authority of Rome against the law of the land.

The trial opened quietly and proceeded along expected lines. Every one knew the majority of the accused would be condemned, but few dreamed any severe sentence would be carried out. Undoubtedly the evidence of treason produced would have been insufficient to obtain a conviction in Western court. Evidence favorable to the accused was ruled out also in a manner a Western court would not admit. But the Bolshevist criminal law has a clause putting the "revolutionary conscience" of the Judges as a higher decisive factor than the evidence. Besides, acquittal would have meant the admission of the injustice of the execution of Archbishop Benjamin.

When the sentences were pronounced according to anticipation it was taken for granted by a majority of the Russian public and foreigners they would not be carried out. Then came protests by Poland and England and the situation changed. Matters were much complicated by the All-Russian Communist congress which met a few days later.

There was usual conflict on planks and persons which precedes any such convention and it is my firm conviction that a group, at first a minority, pressing for the execution, won over the waverers by a promise to support certain policies in the congress. A sudden severe relapse in the illness of Lenin a few days before increased the ferment as did wild reports of mutiny in the Red army. In reality there was no plot, but the arrest of a number of commissary officers for graft, which coincided with the energetic refusal of soldiers, one Moscow battalion, to eat the bad food they were given—in all probability the latter affairs being due to the former.

The world knows what happened. Too late the authorities appeared to realise the mistake. Tikhon was released on a signature of "mea culpa," and immediately began a violent campaign against the dominant reform element, so far with marked success. Churches that adopted reform have reverted not only in the country where reform is weak—the reformers attempt to contest this—but in the cities. Tikhon is trying to hold now an all-Russian church congress with the inclusion of emigre prelates, which it is stated the authorities are willing to allow. He may not quite regain control even then, but the effect of the schism cannot fail further to increase the impotence of the Orthodox Church.

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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1923

:-: Jazz: A Brief History :-:

A CONSIDERATION OF NEGRO HARMONIES AND MODERN DANCE MUSIC

BY SAMUEL CHOTZINOFF, IN VANITY FAIR

Every so often someone writes to a newspaper about Jazz. The writer, with an almost religious fervor, dissects the current popular tunes, assures us of their utter vulgarity, and finds in them the source of all sort of contemporary degeneration. The spirits of all the great composers from Bach to Brahms are invoked; with a simple enumeration of these names the writer considers his case settled, and is content to remain, etc., "one who loves music."

There is at once a rush to arms. The head of the Music department of a well known college thanks the writer for his clarion admonition. It is about time, he thinks, that we return to a state of sanity. There are at present languishing any number of refined American composers whose only chance of a public hearing lies in the hands of a fashionable but ineffectual Society for the Encouragement of American Music. America, he goes on, does nothing for its native Music, while the smallest nation on the Continent builds opera houses, grants subsidies and altogether considers music an important enough business for governmental interference. The result is that, while the German peasant goes about his work whistling the Andante from Brahms's Fourth, the American man in the street goes about whistling "Stumbling" or "Yoo-Hoo" or whatever vulgarity is at the moment in the ascendant.

To this there is a stinging reply from the president of a popular music-publishing company, insisting that the music published by his house is clean entertainment for the masses. He points to the reverent treatment of the domestic virtues, the deification of parenthood and the little old homestead. To clinch the argument there soon appears an interview with a famous pianist who avers that he is just crazy about Jazz and finds it a great relaxation after a concert of serious music. This sort of thing recurs ad infinitum.

INVASION OF EUROPE

Meanwhile, the popularity of American jazz [illegible] both here and abroad, is [illegible] dispute. As far back as 19[illegible] in the history of Jazz [illegible] long time—most of the [illegible] in Europe had succumbed [illegible] winter of that year I [illegible] most of the cafés of Paris [illegible] orchestras: an American Jazz [illegible] the usual French orch[illegible]ch played only tango [illegible]zes. While the French [illegible]d, most of the patrons [illegible] at their tables; with [illegible] crash of American ba[illegible] snaredrum, there was a [illegible] masse and a rush for the [illegible]. In London the better [illegible] dance-clubs had imported [illegible]can bands. In Berlin, though the music was entirely American, the orchestras were native, with a consequent loss, it must be added, of brilliancy and "pep."

It is not surprising that America and England, nations without a musical culture or tradition of their own, have embraced Jazz; but that France, with a peculiar and definite musical idiom extending over a period of several centuries, and that Germany—which has been to music what Italy has been to painting—have both succumbed so wholly to Jazz music is astonishing. A serious analysis and appraisal of Jazz should reveal either a degradation of the artistic sensibilities of nations hitherto notable in the development of music, or new and unsuspected merits in the quality of the American creation.

The failure of America to develop a definite musical art is often explained from many points of view by economists, ethologists historians and psychologists. But from a musician's viewpoint, the chief deterrent is the absence of a comprehensive body of folk-tunes. That, as a basis and quarry yielding solid, earthy matter for the artist to weld into whatever form the combination of national and individual genius makes possible, seemed to be nonexistent. Lately seemed, because we are only now unearthing a mass of such folk-tunes under the names of Negro spirituals which have lain buried for half a century. In their stead we have had the negro paraphrases of Stephen Foster, refined drawing-room emanation of these tunes. These have had a tremendous vogue here and have passed for indigenous negro tunes abroad. Though they have charm and a certain simplicity these paraphrases are pure white, and bear the same relation to the real Negro that a current Irish vaudeville song bears to a genuine ancient Irish folk-tune, like "Molly Brannigan."

BIRTH OF "'LIZA JANE"

But the genuine Negro spirituals (first introduced here by Alma Gluck) are, in their way, comparable to the folk tunes of any European nation. They are the musical expression of a great group of American peasants, who became identified with the native soil through a century of compulsory labor on it. The music that arose from them was a confused mixture of vague African apprehensions, the breath of the fields and a crazy, devout Methodism which had become mystical through a realisation that only in religion could they find escape from hopeless slavery. Thus many of these Spirituals attain a lyrical rapture in their adoration of God and their expectation of the promised comforts in Heaven compared with which even the psalms of David seem to lack fire. The sheer musical quality peculiar to these tunes is not less remarkable, and, strange as it may seem, it is this which forms the basis and salient peculiarity of present-day jazz.

The negro spiritual has two characteristics: one, an insistent and lively two-four rhythm which, being started, is carried along by the momentum of its start. This almost living beat is the base for every kind of sentiment and passion the negro slave felt and expressed. It is the frame for the native "I Got A Shoe" and the passionately mystical "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray." It it this relentless pushing onward of the music that carries swiftly over sentimentalities and strengthens extravagant ecstasies. His confused reaction to a complex and alien religion is borne with a pathetic dignity on the stream of this throbbing mingling of time and sound.

The other characteristic of this music, of course an outgrowth of the first, is its physical effect on the listener. In the negroes themselves it produced a sort of rhapsodical epilepsy of which the lingering effects may be observed in street-corner negro revivialists, and indeed in the antics of our own Billy Sunday, who not unwisely adopted the negro idea. The effect of this rhythm on the white race is not less marked, though less extravagantly so. There is an irresistible inclination to bodily time-marking: a lifting of shoulders, a rolling of eyes, a swaying of the head (the latter a conspicuous feature, I believe, of what is known as "collegiate," dancing). There is an inevitable longing to let this extraordinary rhythmic force take possession of one's body and work its will—like the devils that were believed to enter the bodies of sinners in mediaeval or Puritan times. The reaction to this rhythm is universal and as compelling as a natural force.

TRIUMPH OF THE NEGRO

At the end of the eighties the negro who had come north discovered the commercial value of his own reaction to his own music. He went on the stage and delighted white audiences with dances of a character elemental, wholehearted and extravagant, quite alien to the deliberate and lifeless gyrations to which the whites were accustomed. His native religious music could hardly have an appreciable effect on white people or even on the, by this time, free and equal Northern blacks. He retained the vital and living rhythm of his folk-tune as a foundation and lure and, on that he erected a structure of entertainment that should represent and flatter the taste of the day. He danced the cakewalk, an elaboration of the courtly minuet which he galvanised into life by a substitution of the two-four for the three-four beat. He "strutted." He jigged. Soon the demand for negro entertainers outgrew the supply, and white dancers and comedians found it profitable to cork their faces and imitate their more gifted colored competitors. The black-faced minstrel show became the vogue and earned large profits.

Meantime, it must be noted, the advance of the black entertainer in public favor imposed a corresponding deterioration in the quality of his stuff. The native element became threadbare; these shows became whiter and whiter until nothing remained but a rhythmical patter of feet.

MISTER JAZZ HIMSELF

There were at that time in New York, and probably in other cities as well, a number of dance halls of a livelier character than the usual "Academies" frequented by the polite youth of the metropolis. These were in the negro quarter, run by negroes, at first, for their own race. Gradually, white folk, weary of the uninspired, insipid tum-tum-tum of their own dance orchestras, visited these questionable places and discovered a regime of the liveliest description. In smoke-filled back-rooms of saloons circulated dancers engaged in tortuous and unseemly evolutions to the blare of barbaric, blatant orchestras.

The instruments were as nondescript as the players. A piano stripped of its top and bottom coverings, the complete mechanism showing like the skeleton of a prehistoric monster. A few fiddles, a saxophone, a banjo, a drum and endless instruments for the making of sheer noise. Whistles, cymbals, cocoanut shells, rattles, all manipulated with amazing dexterity by the person at the drum. The entire orchestra behaved not unlike a party of dancing dervishes. They sang and they played, leaned forward, stood up in their chairs, moaned, flung instruments into the air and recovered them without missing a beat. This madness communicated itself to the dancers on the floor; they swayed and clung to one another in a manner then considered shocking.

The tunes played by these orchestras were, for the most part, negro improvisations but, also, they "raged" the current tunes. That is to say, they subjected these tunes to a rhythmical metamorphosis. The erstwhile waltz or twostep, ambling sluggishly along, became, in their hands, a fervent quickstep. The familiar and anaemic complexion of these familiar melodies was charged and quickened with the old irresistable best of the spiritual.

In time the popular ear became ready for the complete assimilation of the undiluted music of the negro bands. One heard orchestras which erupted into climaxes of wailing trombones, shrieking whistles and farmyard noises of a chromatic sort, which resembled nothing that had ever been heard before. This was Jazz. The complete lack of restraint and the frequent degeneration of this music into mere noise made it impossible to listen to it for any length of time, and it enjoyed only a short and brazen popularity. Its points of excellence were abundant, however, and these were subsequently refined and developed into the extraordinary expression which is the Jazz of today.

MUSICAL EDUCATION

Through the development of dance music—the evolution I have described covered somewhat over twenty years—the American people acquired what may be termed a musical literacy. Through it they became aware of rhythm, and rhythm is the life of music. Secure on this basis they were free to assimilate the strange harmonies, the sudden modulations, of contemporary jazz. The man in the street, transplanted suddenly from the Palais Royal to Carnegie Hall, where a symphony was in progress, would experience a sense of familiarity with the external, the structural form of the symphony, hitherto possible to trained musicians only.

Not long ago, the harmonies of Debussy, Ravel and other modern extremists, outraged the sensibilities of a formidable number of excellent musicians. These harmonies now sound quite natural and almost simple to the habitues of dance-halls and the owners of phonographs! A person who can hum "Stumbling" for example, with its difficult alternation of violently contrasting rhythms, will find no difficulty with Brahms. Of course. I mean technial difficulty; the same person will not therefore be able to surmise the emotional content of a Beethoven quartette. But there his limitation is only that of the performer who has sufficient technique to play a great concerto but is lacking in the mental equipment to envisage the ideas in it. Brahms's "Wiegenlied" is simplicity itself compared to "Everybody Step," yet the former is beautiful music while the latter is only extremely clever jazz.

It is an interesting indication of the pervasion among the masses of this sort of musical sophistication, a musical literacy, that the virtuoso bands of the hotels and dance-salons are now used as "acts" in vaudeville houses. People are happy just to sit and listen. And these are really virtuoso bands: they produce a tone often mellower and richer than one hears in the concert halls. The audiences that listen to these bands are acquiring more than a sophisticated musical idiom; they are beginning to sensitise their eardrums, a difficult and subtle educational process.

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Gov. Walton, Indicted By State, Has Had Meteoric Career

Oklahoma Divided Over Youthful Executive; Rejected Party's Platform

Oklahoma City.—The fiery crosses blazing defiance at Governor John Calloway Walton in Oklahoma fit into the picture of a career that has been attended by an extraordinary amount of political fireworks. Walton has been a vivid figure ever since he left the Mayor's chair in Oklahoma City to seek gubernatorial honours, and he attracted national attention long before he put the State under martial law last month in his fight against the Ku Klux Klan.

Nominated for Governor last year by both the Democratic Party and the Farmer-Labour Protective League, he created a sensation immediately by denouncing the Democratic platform as capitalistic and refusing to stand upon it. For this rebuke to his own party he lost the votes of many Democrats, but he gathered enough support from the Socialists, the Non-Partisan Legauers and other discontented factions, as well as from the opponents of the Ku Klux, to ride into office on the largest majority ever given to an Oklahoma Governor.

He conducted a whirlwind campaign. He went before the farmers of the State and before the labour element and declared that capital and its "kept" press were fighting him. Touring the rural districts he wore rough clothing, including suspenders and a blue shirt, and smoked an old cob pipe. He is a stalwart man weighing 210 pounds, and has an aggressive air. Throughout the State he is known fondly as "Our Jack."

On his speaking tours he caried a jazz band and was attended by a coterie of guards and politicians. The band would precede him to a town, play a few popular selections and draw a crowd. The candidate would arrive in an automobile, mount the platform and begin speaking, and the band would rush on to the next town to warm up the waiting throng there. One of Walton's opponents in the race was a man of considerable social standing. Walton made a hit with the plain people by saying, "My friends, I don't know what a tea dance is."

Elected Governor, he announced that his inauguration would surpass anything ever attempted in its line. He made good the promise. As soon as the November vote was counted, plans were started for a mammoth barbecue to be held at the State Fair grounds upon his inauguration in January. The cost of the feast was borne chiefly by business men of Oklahoma City with donations of labour, materials and a small amount of money from other parts of the State.

THE WALTON BARBECUE

Motion pictures of the event were made. Through them all Walton may be seen inspecting the shipments of wood from Pushmatama County for the barbecue fires, or the rabbits killed in a big hunt in Coal County. One of the longest street parades ever held in Oklahoma ushered in the three-day celebration.

It may be doubted if ever a President was inaugurated in a more imposing manner. Walton took the oath of office at the State Capitol with National Guard troops drawn up as an escort of honour. Then the Fair Grounds, where more people could see and hear he took the oath a second time, on a platform in front of the grand stand, with a loud-speaker apparatus at hand to carry his voice to the thousands of people out of earshot.

By estimate, 200,000 people ate at the inaugural barbecue. The bill of fare included 100,000 loaves of bread, 500 "beef critters," 5,000 chickens, 1,000 turkeys and as many squirrels, to say nothing of deer, ducks, frogs, geese and opossums. And there were 250 barrels of onions. It took 3,000 waiters to serve the banquet.

The inaugural ball at the Capitol was a strictly democratic affair. Dress suits were not turned away, but overalls were encouraged. The old square dance, the buck-and-wing dance and old-time fiddlers and "callers" were ordered to the floor to attest the democracy of the new executive.

In those days of festivity chalk statuettes of the new Governor were sold on the street corners. Ox teams, driven by hardy pioneers with weathered faces and tattered garments, paraded the streets, blocking the motor car traffic, proclaiming to the world with crudely lettered signs that the drivers had "come 100 miles to see Our Jack sworn in."

SOME OF WALTON'S ACTS

The barbecue was only the beginning of Walton's striking performance as Governor. He stood by George Wilson when that leader of the Farmer-Labour Reconstruction League was elected President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College by the State Board of Agriculture. People said Wilson was an agitator, a Non-Partisan Leaguer, and that he had no college degree. The students at the college talked of tar and feathers. Governor Walton said of the protesting collegians that if they were not good he would "come and tell them when to go to bed and when to get up."

But later the Governor turned against Wilson, removed two members of the State Board of Agriculture so that Wilson might be deposed from the college, and said that the schools of the State must be protected. At the same time he backed other men than Wilson for the leadership of the Farmer-Labour League, which has vast political power that can be used to advantage by a Governor who aspires to the United States Senate. Incidentally, the Governor has changed his legal residence from one part of the State to another and become geographically eligible for the next Senatorial vacancy at Washington.

Walton is a man who sticks by his friends. The chief criticism of his enemies is that he has not picked proper friends with whom to surround himself. Most of his favourites on the police force in Oklahoma City under his administration as Mayor have received special commissions in the State Secret Service, an organisation established by Walton after he became Governor. The present membership of this organization is said to be 3,000.

One of his investigators was convicted of accepting a bribe and was sentenced to a term in prison. Two weeks ago Walton went to the penitentiary, saw the prisoner, told him that he had been punished enough, and pardoned him.

ASKED CROWD'S JUDGMENT

In a speech at the county fair at Madill the other day Walton told the crowd that he had heard that a negro from that town was in the penitentiary for life, convicted of the murder of another negro who had broken up his home. He asked the crowed to vote on whether or not the negro deserved the punishment he had received. Being assured by a show of hands that the majority of the people favoured a lighter sentence, the Governor declared, "I hereby commute sentence on this man to six years instead of life."

After Walton became Governor he took a vigorous stand against capital punishment, nullified the death penalty for six condemned persons, and declared: "I have the legal authority to say that no man shall die by the electric chair or the hangman's noose in this State." It adds interest that he himself, when a private citizen designed and built the execution chair at McAlester.

At that time he was manager of the apparatus department of an electrical company in Kansas City. He is graduate engineer and Bachelor of Science. His preparation for life was done at St. Louis University, where he played guard on the football team for three years.

In 1913 he left Kansas City for Oklahoma City and opened an office as a consulting engineer. Four years later it was decided to rebuild the Oklahoma City sewer system. A man of technical ability was needed to hold the office of Commissioner of Public Works and supervise the sewer reconstruction. That was Walton's debut in politics.

On the good record that he made as Commissioner he was elected Mayor. His friend Carl Glitsch, was Chief of Police. Soon there was complaint that it was easier to get liquor in Oklahoma City than ever before. One day Glitsch said in a newspaper interview that it was impossible to enforce prohibition without the support of public opinion, and that the opinion of the city was against enforcement.

Mayor Walton read the interview, then called Glitsch on the telephone. According to reports given out at the time, he asked Glitsch if the interview was correct, and Glitsch replied that he had been quoted fairly.

"Then I accept your resignation," said Walton.

He set out to be a policeman himself. He organized his own squads and conducted raids on places where liquor was sold. He smashed bars after the fashion of Carrie Nation, destroyed gambling devices, and put offenders in jail. Since then it is said there has been little open violation of the dry laws in the city, with the notable exception of the time of the Walton inauguration last January. Then the crowds were so huge that the police were unable to handle the situation.

Walton likes the military. At the time he wished to see George Wilson become President of the State Agricultural College he sent troops to Stillwater to make sure that the retiring President got out. As Mayor of Oklahoma City he used to march his policemen and office helpers to church every Sunday in military formation. He said it would set an example to the citizens and remind them that they should go to church.

It is hard to get an unbiased opinion of the Governor from any of his fellow-citizens. Either they are for him 100 percent., or they hate him 100 percent. Nobody in Oklahoma is neutral about spectacular "Jack" Walton.

-:- Famous Love Letters -:-

BALZAC—1799-1850

Admirers and critics of Honore de Balzac have ever disagreed about the women who are said to have influenced the life of this greatest of story-tellers. And the man who said, "do not ask the world to admire you lest it turn its magnifying glass on you," would doubtless be the last one to submit patiently to that same magnifying glass. His letters to Madame Hanska, the daughter of a Russian nobleman and the woman whom he married after the death of her husband, cover a period of thirteen years and a wide range of human emotions. It is impossible for the most generous minded person not to trace a great devotion through these early records, which fill a good-sized volume. Two other women at least, besides Madame Hanska, very materially helped Balzac in his career.

In reply to one of Madame Haneka's letters asking that he tell her of one of these women, Balzac said:

"I will tell it to you in murmurs so that the spiders cannot hear."

Paris, February 15, 1834.

My Adored, Darling Minette—I tell you things that are terrifying, but do not be alarmed. Vienna is traced out before me; all will be well. You desire to see me, your love, all you lovers above me. I believe in you only; I want new successes, new fame, new courage; I will. In short, that you shall be a thousand times prouder of your husband of love than of your lover. Yes, dear celestial Eve, I am melancholy because I am here and you are down there, but I have no more discouragements, no more depressions. When I raise my eyes I see something better than God, I see a sure happiness, a tried happiness. Who will ever know what the road to Ferney is at the spot where, having to leave on the morrow, I stood still at the sight of your dear, saddened face. Mon Dieu! if I tried to tell you all the thoughts there are in my soul, the voluptuous pleasures which my heart contains and desires, I should never cease writing, and "Vienna" is there. I am cruel to both of us in the name of a continued happiness; yes, one year passed together will prove to you that you can be better loved each day, and I aspire to September.

BALZAC TO MADAME HANSKA

January, 1833.

I entreat you to separate the author entirely from the man, and to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments which I have had to express vaguely in the correspondence you have obliged me to carry on with you. If you are kind enough to excuse the folly of a youthful heart and of an imagination quite unsullied, I will confess to you that you have been to me the object of the sweetest dreams. It pleases me to include you amongst the remains, nearly always unfortunate, of a scattered people, a people found only here and there on earth, perhaps exiled from Heaven. Poetry, music, and religion are their three divinities, their dominating passions, each of which awakens in their hearts equally powerful sensations. So I have clothed you with all these ideas, and have stretched forth my hand to you fraternally from afar, without foppishness as well as without sentimental foolery, but with a confidence, almost domestic, with conscientiousness; and if you had only gazed upon my face, you might have traced there at the same time the lover's gratitude and the heart's religion—the true tenderness that binds the son to the mother and the brother to the sister, all the respect of the young man for the woman and the delightful anticipation of a long and fervent friendship.

Frapesle, near Issoudun, February 10, 1833.

Do not play the coquette about your thirty-third anniversary; you know well what I think about the age of women, and if you want me to give you new editions of it, I shall think you very greedy of compliments. There are women who will always be young, and you are one of them; youth comes from the soul. Never lose that innocent gayety which is one of your greatest charms; it makes you able to think aloud to every one, and that will keep you young a long time. In spite of what you say, there are, I think, few clouds above the lake of your thoughts, but always the infinite blue skies.

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MARRIAGES

DUGUID—GILLIAT. On November 3rd 1923, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. G. S. Moss, M. B. E., Acting Consul-General and at the Union Church Shanghai, by the Rev. D. MacGillivray, D. D., L. L. D. David Walker Duguid, C. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Duguid, South Govan, Glasgow, to Marjorie Irene Gilliat daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gilliat, Edenthorpe, Doncaster, Yorkshire. 63233 N 4

MANN-POLLARD: On October 30th, 1923, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons and the Rev. Eustace Strong Gother Herbert Mann of Sydney, N. S. W., to Phyllis May third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lessey Pollard of Yokohama. Australian papers please copy. 63241 N 4

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm 135. Lessons: Proverbs i, 20-end. Luke xvi. Harwood in A flat. Anthem: "And I saw another angel" Stanford. Hymns 233, 427, 437. Preacher: The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 139. Lessons: Proverbs ii. John ix. Anthem: "For all the Saints" (Stanford); Hymns 228, 222, 436. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

• • •

Union Church, Shanghai.—10 a.m. Prayer Meeting; 10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "The Conversions of Peter." Te Deum; Anthem: "Teach me, O Lord" (T. Attwood); Hymns: 541, 20, 392. 11.30 a.m. Holy Communion; Hymns: 479, 377. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "A Peg in the Holy Place." Nunc Dimmittis. Hymns: 202, 407, 109, 700.

• • •

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

• • •

Community Church. 11 a.m. Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club. Take the Zikawei Car No. 2, at the French Bund and get off at Route Doumer. The Rev. A. J. Aeschliman of the M. E. Mission at Peking will occupy the pulpit. Special music by members of the choir. 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the Navy Y.M.C.A. corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Dr. John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, author of text-books on Botany, will speak on the subject "Science and Religion."

• • •

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads, will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, D. D. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. A. Huntley, M. D. of the Shanghai College. A Children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. The Sunday school meets at 3 p.m.

• • •

Christian Science Society of Shanghai—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

• • •

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev: C. F. McRae.

• • •

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

• • •

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. L. W. Fancett, M. A.

Shanghai's New Roads

THERE are two persons in Shanghai who will not be interested in the contents of this editorial. One is an American who has resided in Shanghai for twelve years and who is reported to have never been outside the boundaries of the International or French settlements and the other is a retired English sea captain who has beaten the American's record by fifteen years. Neither of these men apparently would be interested in the subject of travel in China but for those who are, it is gratifying to know that the Chinese authorities in the districts surrounding Shanghai in the last few years have constructed three roads suitable for motor traffic extending into the country for considerable distances.

The latest to be completed is the Ming Hong road which extends from the border of the French Concession to the village of Ming Hong located on the Whangpoo about eighteen or twenty miles from the Shanghai bund. Another is the Liu Ho road extending from Chapei to the village of Liu Ho located about thirty-five miles from the border of the International Settlement and some two miles from the banks of the Yangtsze. The third and earliest of the three to be constructed is the modern road to Woosung and Paoshan which extends for a distance of about twenty miles from Shanghai along the Whangpoo to the junction of the Whangpoo and the Yangtsze.

It is a pleasure to call attention to these new roads because of the opportunity they offer for motor car trips into the country and also because they are excellent examples of the possibilities in modern road construction which exist in practically all parts of China. These roads do not come up to the standards of modern highway construction in either America or Europe, but they show what can be done in China with the materials available, the chief material of course being low-priced labor. We have no idea regarding the ultimate plans of those responsible for the construction of the roads referred to above, but it should be possible to link them up into a system of immense benefit to Shanghai and the territory adjacent.

Unfortunately Shanghai has not led China in modern road construction, as might have been expected from the fact that this city is the center of China's motor car industry. We are of course not referring to the work done by foreigners inside the boundaries of the foreign settlements here, but rather to road construction in the territories under Chinese jurisdiction. The little city of Nantungchow located on the Yangtsze some 80 miles from Shanghai had nearly a hundred miles of road before the Chinese at Shanghai had built a mile.

At Peking there has been constructed in recent years some roads extending to the Western Hills and to Tunghsien and more recently a dirt road has been completed connecting with Tientsin some 80 miles distant. Governor Yen of the "model" province of Shansi has constructed many miles of modern roads utilising soldier labor and within the year General Lu of Chekiang Province has opened a new road of some thirty miles in length at Hangchow. Considerable work along the same line has been done in and around Nanking, and Governor Che Shih-yuan of this province in a recent interview stated his intention of building a road to Shanghai in order that the residents of China's commercial metropolis might visit Nanking by motor car and possibly later on develop a summer resort on the wooded slopes of Purple Mountain. There are additional instances of modern road construction in various parts of China which have not received the attention they deserve, but they are significant because they indicate an awakening to the need for modern means of travel and transportation.

The economic benefits following the construction of modern roads are obvious. The general psychological effect in broadening the minds of the people, although not so generally realised, is probably of still greater importance. China has often been pictured by the cartoonist abroad as the bound giant. A picture of China stuck in the mud of the narrow wheelbarrow or donkey paths between the rice paddies or goliang fields would probably come nearer describing the correct situation. If the various provincial capitals were connected by a modern system of motor roads, perhaps the mediaeval jealousies and suspicions which now exist on the part of many of the officials toward each other might be lessened. If it had been possible for Governor Che Shih-yuan of Nanking, for instance, to jump into his machine and run down to Hangchow for a week-end visit with Governor Lu, it might not have been necessary for these two military gentlemen to enter into a formal treaty guaranteeing the peace of this district.

Britain's Tariff

IMPORTANT political developments in Great Britain involving the reintroduction of the twenty-year old agitation for tariff reform seem to be the chief feature of this autumn's political activity. It is now many years ago since the late Joseph Chamberlain started the campaign against the British policy of Free Trade, split his party and left it on the opposition benches until the formation of the Coalition Government during the war gave the Conservatives say in the actual government of the country. Post-war times have seen the ascendency of the Conservative interests and it is only natural that Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, whose experience as Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave him a close insight into the finances of the United Kingdom, should, at the first possible opportunity, raise this all important question to British trade. The reasons advanced by those who strongly favor a departure from the unique Free Trade policy of the British are two-fold. Firstly, there is the contention that judiciously applied import duties on goods of foreign manufacture would assist the home producer by the prevention of dumping, and bring in considerable revenue to the Exchequer, and secondly, the argument that without some efficient tariff scale it is impossible to afford Colonial trade that degree of preference which should tend towards the greater development of trade in the Empire and thereby knit more closely, by ties of commerce, an aggregation of nations united chiefly by sentiment and not by close governmental bonds.

If we consider the size of the British Empire, the manner in which it is scattered over the face of the globe, it is apparent that it could be made just as self-supporting as we claim to be ourselves in that wonderful stretch of territory which we have protected in a similar manner to that which the British propose to adopt. A satisfactory tariff scheme would have the effect in a few years of providing a suitable focus for imperial trade in the United Kingdom, a place where by reason of favorable conditions the colonies could look towards a ready and somewhat protected market.

Like quite a number of British reforms the readjustment of conditions under which trade is conducted in the United Kingdom have in recent years undergone gradual change. Protection is not so marked a departure as would at first appear, for even Mr. Lloyd George in the early part of his ministry introduced a form of protection in his Patent Act which provided a cessation of protection to foreigners holding patents unless their inventions were actually manufactured in the United Kingdom. The result was that numerous imposing American concerns had to erect branch factories within the British Isles.

Having, as we have ourselves, a tariff intended in the first instance to protect and aid our own trade it would be out of place if we were to blame the British Premier for his endeavor to do the same as we have done ourselves. Rather when we have erected a substantial tariff barrier, and when practically every other nation in the world seeks to protect its trade by the same means it is inconceivable that the British should have hesitated so long to depart from the teachings of the Manchester school of Free Trade.

But they will find, as have we, that measures tending to restrict the trade of the foreign competitor will have the effect of assisting home producers to increase their prices, and one of the direct results immediately to be anticipated is a general increase in the price of living in the United Kingdom. For this reason the proposed reform is just as likely to arouse bitter opposition now, as it has been in the past, especially from the ranks of Labor which apparently looks to more grandiose schemes of worldwide economic rehabilitation. How they propose Great Britain should secure this they do not say, but they, like the Liberals, cling to the policy which, however valueless or valuable it may be now, certainly served the Empire well in the past. We in our turn will watch the progress of Mr. Baldwin's campaign with considerable interest. It is not to be expected that at this late stage a very material effect will be noticeable on our trade with the British Empire, and, in any event our policies of the last few years have placed us in a position which should enable us to meet changed conditions with more than reasonable hope of discounting those disabilities which the introduction of a British tariff might entail.

The Jewish Estimate Of Greatness

The "splendid estate of leadership, spirituality, and service" which President Coolidge in his Rosh Hashanah (New Year) message says the Jews have given to the world "for the common advantage," receives additional point from a recent country-wide Jewish poll. The readers of the New York Jewish Tribune were asked the other day to vote on the "twelve outstanding Jews of the world." The resulting selection is felt by many newspapers to be of considerable significance at a time when the conventional charges against Jews of materialism, selfishness and lack of public service are recurring. A physicist, a chemist, a man of letters, a lawyer, a Supreme Court Justice, the Viceroy of India, a philanthropist, a critic, a poet, a rabbi, a philosopher, and a playwright, in that order, are the twelve who headed the list. Here it is:

1.	Albert Einstein	Germany
2.	Chaim Weizmann	England
3.	Israel Zangwill	England
4.	Louis Marshall	U. S.
5.	Louis D. Brandeis	U. S.
6.	Lord Reading	England
7.	Nathan Straus	U. S.
8.	Georg Brandes	Denmark
9.	Chaim N. Bialik	Russia
10.	Stephen S. Wise	U. S.
11.	Henri Bergson	France
12.	Arthur Schnitzler	Austria

A "graphic picture of the Jewish contribution to the world's immortal Hebrew poems; Schnitzler, supreme in the field of belles-lettres.

The very important fact that with all their pride and patriotism for their respective countries, these men are quite outstandingly Jews, is rightly emphasised by the paper, as it notes:

While there are no conditions attached to the balloting, readers being left free to make their selections along any lines they saw fit, these twelve are not merely Jews because they happened to be born within the fold, but the have also evidenced on more than one occasion their Jewish spirit, their interests in the race from which they sprung. Of most of them their Jewish work is of so outstanding a nature that it was undoubtedly partially responsible for the balloting in their favor. Of the rest, it may be surprising to learn that the Viennese dramatist, Dr. Arthur Schnitzler, has been persecuted by anti-Semites as the outstanding Jew of Austria, and that what many critics consider as his finest piece of work is his novel "The Road to Freedom," one of the finest Jewish stories ever written. His play, "Dr. Bernhardi," based largely upon an incident in the life of his father, who was a famous surgeon, is one of the most devastating indictments of anti-Semitism ever penned. Neither is it known that Bergson, detached as his philosophical studies have made him, believes strongly in Zionism, and once remarked to the late Jacob M. Schiff that in Zionism he saw a great spiritual movement which would preserve for all time Jewish cultural treasures in Palestine. Brandes has on more than one occasion turned his literary powers to the defense of his people, while his study of "Shylock" shows the Jewish soul that burns within his breast. Lord Reading can not take an active interest in Jewish movements at present. But until his elevation to regal powers, he was always interested in Jewish communal life in England, particularly in London.

But the most important feature of this poll, as invariably noted, is the emphasis placed on service. About the time of the Jewsh New Year a twelve-month ago, The Literary Digest article entitled "What Jews Think of Jews" occasioned considerable comment. It dealt with a poll among Jews somewhat similar to the present one under discussion, but confined to the outstanding Jews of this country only. The Tribune notes that The Digest analysis of the balloting at that time brought out clearly the fact that Jews in picking out their foremost sons, "emphasise above all else the virtue of service." It can be seen at once, points out present comment, that this years' list is even more interesting from that standpoint. Any discussion of greatness naturally brings many widely diverging expressions of opinion, as The Tribune observes, yet in spite of the obvious personal element which entered every reader's balloting, there were "remarkably few changes among the first twelve after the contest got under way." As the leading representatives of the race, there have been selected then, twelve men who have been "persistent and valorous seekers after truth," and who have devoted themselves "whole-heartedly to the highest ideals."

That this idealism is marked throughout the entire list is further noted. Omitting the first twelve, the first fifty names on the list were:

13. Sir Herbert Samuel
14. Nathan Sokolow
15. Oscar S. Straus
16. Baron Rothschild
17. Samuel Untermyer
18. Felix M. Warburg
19. Sigmund Freud
20. Simon Flexner
21. Julius Rosenwald
22. Irving Lehman
23. Julian W. Mack
24. Leon Trotzky
25. Max Lieberman
26. Adolph S. Ochs
27. Ahad Ha'am and Abram I. Elkus
28. Albert A. Michelson
29. Henrietta Szold
30. Jacques Loeb
31. Luigi Luzzati
32. Leopold Auer
33. Cyrus Adler
34. Herman Bernstein
35. Lee K. Frankel
36. A. I. Kook
37. David Belasco
38. Samuel Gompers
39. Israel Abrahams
40. Max Renhardt
41. Joseph Rosenblatt
42. Sr Alfred Mond
43. Milton J. Rosenau
44. Jakob Wasserman
45. Jascha Heifitz
46. Maximilian Harden
47. Benjamin N. Cardozo
48. Otto Warburg
49. Jacob Epstein
50. Joseph H. Hertz

Other names included Sir John Monash, Albert D. Lasker, Leon Kamenoff, Mischa Elman, Jo Davidson, and Benny Leonard. Of the list, as a whole, the paper which publishes it, notes:

Considering the entire list of men and women mentioned, forty-eight are actively interested in Jewish movements, that is, are largely identified as Jewish leaders. That the ideal of service played so important a part in determining the choices of the readers may also be strikingly interpreted from the large number of philanthropists who were mentioned, twenty-seven in all. This does not include merely the philanthropists who have given away millions for the betterment of humanity, but those just as noble souls, who lacking great wealth, have given themselves to social movements for the world's uplift.

The twelve great scientists mentioned on these lists give adequate proof of preeminence. Eleven men were mentioned who have distinguished themselves in public life, men who have played important roles in the history of their country, such as Oscar S. Straus, the only Jew ever in the United States Cabinet, thrice our representative to Turkey; Albert Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, closest confidant of President Harding; Sir Alfred Mond, former member of the British Cabinet; Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner to Palestine; Sir John Monash, commander of the Australian forces in the World War, etc.

The two most commonly made criticisms that (1) the Jew is predominantly a nonproducing middleman, and (2) that he is a revolutionary but nonpatriotic type, are touched on indirectly, as the article points out:

That the Jew is predominantly a business man and nothing else, or rather, that that is the quality most appreciated by the race, is hardly borne out by this balloting. But nine men all told were mentioned who have distinguished themselves in finance and commerce, and these nine are all more famous as philanthropists than as business men, although they are outstanding members of their profession.

The remaining classification of the complete balloting is as follows: Rabbis, nine; literary, nine; academic, six; art, five; music, five; journalism, four, and the theater, three. Benny Leonard was the only athlete mentioned.

Although the Jew is a revolutionary, in addition to being an international banker, Trotzky was not among the first twelve, although he did finish among the first twenty-five. The balloting for him was curious, for he always appeared in close propinquity to pious Jews (to whom he is anathema) and conservatives, to whom he is likewise anathema. While readers in many cases explained that they voted for him not because they believed in his policies (the rest of their ballot showed that) but because he is one of the outstanding figures of the present day. There was only one other Communist mentioned, Kameneff.

In summing up, it is pointed out that in addition to indicating the Jewsh contribution to the world, the balloting shows with startling clearness how Jews judge the greatness of their fellow Jews by degree to which they have "enriched the world's spiritual and cultural treasures, and have been servants of their people and of humanity."

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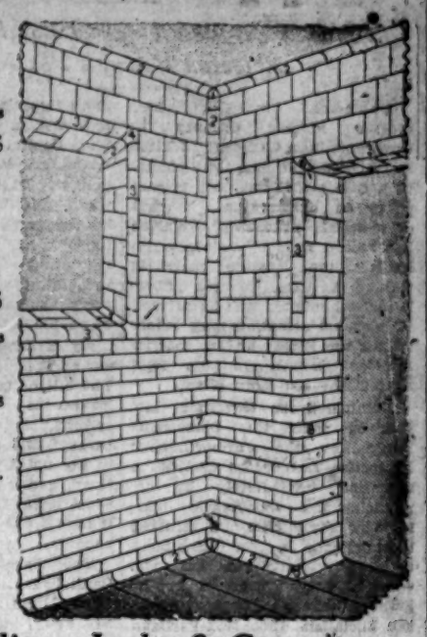

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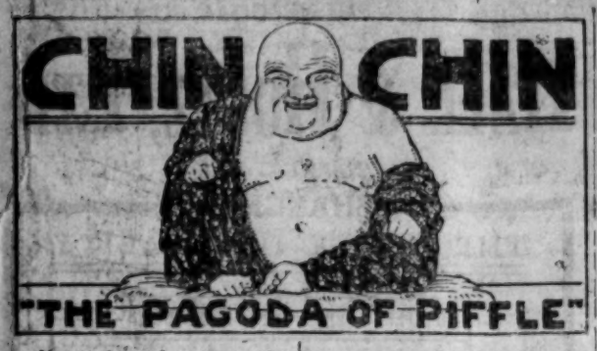

About the only reason the Scotch have a sense of humor is because it's a gift.

• • •

Some Shanghai people keep right on buying beefsteak when they haven't got an extra inner tube to their name!

• • •

REINCARNATIONS

Methuselah in the old men's home.

Cinderella' managing a Walk-over shoe store.

Mary and her little lamb in the Frenchtown abattoir.

• • •

We are authorised to state that the ladies of the W.C.T.U. in Seattle are planning on having the blue band around the funnels of Admiral line boats changed to a white ribbon.

THE BATTLE LINE

Wars may be on again, wars may be over,
So far as the guns are concerned,
But life is a fight—not a dream in the clover,
No matter what road you have turned.
Fate is a party who ducks from the fighter
That faces him squarely and grins,
But, oh, what a wallop he takes at the blighter
Who trembles when trouble begins!
For it's Trouble that toughens the fiber all through,
The best little trainer the world ever knew.

Perhaps we are through with the lung-burning gasses,
On which I am betting no cent;
But even if shrapnel or bursting bomb passes,
There still is the bill for the rent;
There's poverty, bitterness, worry or sorrow,
To lead a left hook for the glim,
And it may come today, or it may come tomorrow,
So you might just as well keep in trim.
And it's Trouble that strengthens the point of the jaw,
The best little trainer the game ever saw.

—Grantland Rice.

• • •

You've noticed, haven't you, that nobody's won the Nobel Peace Prize this year?

• • •

The valiant historians who wrote the history of the World War have discovered they've merely written the preface.

• • •

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Yours etc.,

• • •

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• • •

Miss Ima Hoot Nanny sez the Chinese may have a lotta things to learn but the gentle art of sneaking up on a copper isn't one of 'em.

• • •

Scientists say the average man now lives 31 years longer than he did in 1800. He has to get his chits paid.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"I assure you that almost every man aspires to love only one woman all through his life."—W. L. George.

"Men show by what they worship what they are."—President Coolidge.

"Every age has its pleasures, its style of wit, and its own way."—Nicholas Boileau.

"Men cheat women always and everywhere; in marriage, in love, in business."—Miss Helen Jerome.

We're probably the only man in Shanghai that doesn't think he's going to win the pot o' gold in the Champions.

WE KNOW WE ARE!

Larry

Gravitation Not A Force But A Property

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS
Eminent Astronomer and Writer on Scientific Topics of Popular Interest

Some of the conceptions of the Einstein theory lie on the other side of a gulf in the Mathematical Mountains, only to be crossed on a "knife-edge ridge" that few are trained to attempt. Since the non-mathematical reader cannot get at these conceptions directly, the only way to give him a view of them is to employ analogy, a kind of intellectual spy-glass which, though very useful, produces more or less distortion, besides being unable to reveal the object on all its sides and in its true relations.

Let us take, for instance, the now famous idea of the bending, or more truly falling, of a ray of starlight in passing close to the sun. This effect, abundantly proved by the recent observations of the displacement of stars seen during an eclipse of the sun, involves a conception of the nature of space (combined with time) that cannot adequately be stated except in mathematical symbols. But it also implies a new view of the nature of gravitation, which can be stated in ordinary language.

Newton treated gravitation as a force, having the effect of an attraction exercised between massive bodies. Thus the gravitation of the earth is, according to the Newtonian theory, a kind of pulling force whereby the earth draws all bodies within its sphere of attraction toward its center.

This view accords with ordinary observation, and is a perfectly good working hypothesis, though Newton himself failed to explain the nature of the force. But the Einstein theory treats gravitation not as a force, but as a propetry of space, combined with time, or of "space-time."

Now a "property" is an inherent quality of anything, independent of outside conditions or interference, and whose existence, or operation, implies no application of force. Thus a body falls not because the earth attracts it, but because the nature of the space in which it exists is such that it can only move toward the earth. The peculiar nature, or property, of space may be called an inherent curvature. A body moving through it has to follow the curvature of space, somewhat as a ray of light traversing a transparent refracting medium is compelled to change its course in accordance with the index of refraction.

The Einstein conception may be said to affirm that every massive body, like the earth or the sun, is a sort of large knot in space-time, or in what would formerly have been called the ether, and in the neighborhood of such bodies the curvature is more and more pronounced as the body is approached. This is a difficult conception to many, and a nonsensical one to some, but after all it is no more incomprehensible than that of an attractive force exercised at a distance without any intervening connection. Besides, it is supported by a complete mathematical development, while the other has no such support.

When a ray of starlight passes close by the sun it is affected by the "gravitational curvature" of space near the sun, and "falls" toward the sun, though its speed is so great that, like a swift projectile, while it bends downward toward the sun, it passes on simply with its course changed. If it moved slowly it would turn into the sun. This is because the curvature depends upon both time and space.

If is fascinating to observe how Einstein approached his idea of gravitation as a property of space instead of a force by means of his principle of "equivalence."

Here the conception is not at all difficult to grasp.

The velocity added each second to the speed or fall of a body near the earth is called the acceleration of gravity. It amounts to about thirty-two feet per second. Now, the acceleration is the same for a large, heavy body as for a small, light one. The resistance of the atmosphere may conceal this fact, but in vacuum a feather falls with the same acceleration as a ball of lead.

The mass of the body has no effect upon its velocity of fall. This curious fact, when duly considered, indicates that gravitation is not a force. No force, properly so called, acts in that way.

All the real forces we know—drawing of a locomotive or the propulsion of exploded gunpowder, for instance—produce acceleration proportional to the mass or weight of the body moved. It would be the same with gravitation if it were a force, pulling a falling body toward the earth, but not being a force, but a property of space itself, gravitation imparts the same acceleration to all bodies, or gravitation and acceleration are equivalent.

Einstein proves this by the following reasoning: When an elevator falls rapidly the persons inside lose their weight. If the elevator's fall was not retarded no effect of gravitation would be felt by those falling with it. In this equivalence of acceleration with gravitation is found the reason why all bodies, regardless of their varying masses, fall at the same speed.

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Code Telegrams And Foreign Traders

It would be idle to pretend that the Department of Communications has any very good reputation. During the war, there were many cases where it accepted money for telegrams that it did not send, and refused all refund or even information as to whether the telegrams were being sent or not. More recently it has doubled the foreign postage rates without giving any improved service by way of compensation. For combination of dishonesty in its methods and inefficiency in its service it holds a record which singles it out among Government Departments in very inglorious distinction. Of late it has added another black mark to its record in its handling of the code telegram affair. When the great earthquake temporarily paralysed all official functions, one of the first Government activities of which we heard was that the Tokio authorities had prohibited the acceptance of telegrams or the issue of money orders to various places far removed from the earthquake zone. It was a sign that the Department was still functioning, if in a rather negative way. Very little complaint could be made against such refusals, as the Department might be presumed to know its own business best, and be best able to estimate its own difficulties. But then came the prohibition of code messages. This obviously had nothing to do with the reduced working efficiency of the lines or with the relief of congestion, but very much the contrary, for it is obvious that code messages reduce the labor of transmission very considerably. Like other labor-saving devices, codes ultimately increase the amount of work that is done, but suddenly to stop the use of codes must throw an enormous strain on the telegraphists, because people must send their messages. At first there was an inclination to view this prohibition charitably. There had been a sudden embargo placed, as a matter of public policy, on the publication of the news of certain events that followed immediately after the earthquake. Many terrible things have since been allowed to see the light of day, but the subject of the first prohibition is still under the ban, and no newspapers are yet allowed to mention it, while foreign telegrams mentioning it were suppressed.

Business men, accustomed to send their own messages by cable, are sometimes under the impression that Press correspondents indulge in a similar practice. They do not, of course, because their messages deal with such an infinite variety of subjects that it is impossible to codify them. However, when the embargo came on the code telegrams many thought that it was for the purpose of preventing the transmission of news that it was considered inadvisable should leave the country. Though most foreigners considered the policy a foolish one, they were inclined to be indulgent, considering the state of affairs that prevailed. They were soon disillusioned without waiting to learn that Press correspondents do not use business codes. Incoming code telegrams were held up, and expectant receivers were refused all information as to whether such telegrams had even been received of not. This was a disclosure. It showed that the embargo had nothing in the world to do with news. After some time, the embargo on the transmission of code telegrams was removed, and they were once more accepted for transmission and delivered, but only on condition that the receiver and sender furnish the telegraph office with full extensions of both incoming and outgoing messages. After this relaxation of the prohibition, business firms received the code telegrams that had been sent to them, only to find, of course, that a large number of them referred to business which must be concluded by a certain date, and that already past. They had lost a large amount of business, of a perfectly legitimate character. Some small percentage of it may have been of a speculative nature, but the greater part consisted of the most ordinary commercial transactions. The indignation of firms that had been so treated was not at all assuaged when they subsequently learnt that some of the big "semi-official" firms had during the period of the embargo effected very large transactions in leading commodities business in which had been made impossible for the firms whose telegrams had been held up.

Since then, merchants have learnt that Press messages are in ordinary language and that it is impossible to improvise a Press code to deal with a newly prohibited subject. They are, therefore, left without any doubt as to the reason for the embargo. It was designed specially to prevent them from doing business. There is a natural reluctance, however, to believe that responsible authorities would act in such a way. Perhaps, it was thought, since one of the first things the Government did was to express concern over the prospect of profiteering, it really believed that by this means it could somehow place a check on any corner ing and other speculative deals. But the excuse which the victims of the embrago sought for the action taken was discredited by the reports of the big business done by those in a favourable position, and by the organisation of a buying guild which would merely concentrate the profiteering. Naturally, if independent firms could obtain goods in plenty and put them on the market, the buying combine would have to keep its prices down. If goods bought independently can be kept off the market, then awkward questions regarding profit are not nearly so likely to be asked. The holding up of incoming messages also is much more compatible with a project for preventing trade than with one for preventing profiteering. Similarly with the rule that is still enforced of demanding a translation of both incoming and outgoing messages, it is inconceivable for what purpose such a procedure could be adopted except for that of trying to interfere with trade. Telegrams pass through the hands of the Telegraph Department under a pledge of secrecy. It is understood that obscene and seditious matters may be stopped, but not that business should be interfered with. If at a crisis like this the Government chooses to create a monopoly in steel such as it has in tobacco, very little could be said against it. But this is something different. It is demanding that all the most important commercial correspondence should be submitted for the scrutiny of the Department which forwards it. This scrutiny, which only adds to the work of the Department can only be for one purpose—that of interfering with the transactions involved if they are considered by some persons to be undesirable. The question is an important one who those persons are, and what is their criterion of desirability. So far we have heard of no diplomatic protest against this scandalous rule, though it is clearly against all treaties of amity and commerce. If the telegraph service is liable to this inquisition, there is no reason to suppose that the mails are exempt. Seek as we may for any creditable explanation of the inquisition, it is impossible to find one, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from it is that it constitutes an attempt to control or cancel business, and to put out of action any firm whose business activities are found unpleasing by some persons who work behind the curtain and at whose identity we can only guess. Naturally this action hits the foreign business man particularly hard. The foreign firms in Japan, except such as are only branches of very big concerns established elsewhere, are all very hard hit by the calamity that has overtaken Yokohama. Many, if not most of these had Kobe offices, and these firms, already almost mortally hit by the earthquake, see this conspiracy to ruin them in full process, and are powerless to stop it. Perhaps the idea that it is a conspiracy to ruin them will be poohpoohed in high quarters, but there is no other explanation that fits the facts. The earthquake has elicited an outburst of sympathy with Japan all over the world which is unexampled in history. Subscriptions for relief have flowed in with a generosity that transcended all manner of sentiments. Yet we see simultanously with this a policy adopted in Japan which is thus inimical to the class the most severely hit of all, the majority of whom belong to the two nations who have been most generous in relief. We should like to know at whose instigation the Department of Communications had become so greatly interested in foreign correspondence; who decides when action shall be taken with regard to business telegrams the transmission of which is believed to be undesirable; what form that action takes; how impartiality is achieved; what are the criteria applied; and how the Department squares this procedure with ordinary conceptions of decency and honesty.—Japan Chronicle.

A Cousin For Septimus

Also An Old Fashioned Villain In W. J. Locke's "The Lengthened Shadow"

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

To say simply and directly that "The Lengthened Shadow," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is very good Locke is adequate exposition for the reader who has followed the work of the whimsical English novelist since that far off day when "The Beloved Vagabond" appeared to mark the beginning of the later Locke manner. There has been very good Locke, good Locke and occasionally fair Locke. There has never been poor Locke. True, all his heroes and heroines are relations to one another, in the spirit at least. Here, in Timothy Swayne of "The Lengthened Shadow," we have a new cousin for Septimus.

It was many years ago, in the writing of "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," that Mr. Locke ascribed to his hero sentiments that may be held to sum up all his own work as a novelist. Said Sir Marcus: "Hasn't a phase of the duality of our nature ever struck you? We have a primary everyday nature—a thing of habit, tradition, circumstance—and we also have secondary nature which clamors for various sensations and is quite contented with vicarious gratification. There are delicately fibered novelists who satisfy a sort of secondary Berserkism by writing books whose pages reek with bloodshed. The most placid, benevolent, gold spectacled paterfamilias I know, a man who thinks it cruel to eat live oysters, has a curious passion for crime and gratifies it by turning his study into a musee macabre of murderers' relics. In the same way predestined spinsters obtain vicarious enjoyment of the tender passion by reading highly colored love stories."

There in a nutshell is the secret of the whimsicality, unconventionality and bohemianism of Mr. Locke's books. Timothy Swayne of "The Lengthened Shadow" may be a cousin for Septimus or, for that matter, for Paragot or Marcus Ordeyne and of a dozen Lockian heroes who happen to come to mind. All those heroes trace their lineage back to the Knight of La Mancha, the best and craziest gentleman of fiction. One of the soundest of contemporary American critics once suggested a parallel between the romantic method of Locke and the romantic method of Ouida. The resemblance is there, with the understanding, of course, that Mr. Locke has succeeded where Ouida failed.

In "The Lengthened Shadow" will be found all the ingredients that go to the making of the Lockian novel. In addition this time, in Peter Moordius, Mr. Locke has given us a villain of fine, full, old fashioned flavor. If there be a chamber of horrors in the Valhalla of fiction Moordius is worthy of a seat there beside, let us say, the Count Fosco of Wilkie Collins's "The Woman in White" and the Rodin of Eugen Sue's "The Wandering Jew." Like Fosco, Moordius is a smiling villain. As Timothy Swayne first saw him: "He glowed like polished pink conch shell, from the top of his perfectly bald head fringed with white at the back to the perfect nails on his clean, somewhat podgy hands. His shaven face, scarcely ruffled by the lines of his fifty years, had the same shell-like pinkiness, in which blue candid eyes were set like deep laughing pools."

Like Fosco, Moordius is of mysterious, or at least complicated, origin. His terrible secret enemy, Joe Grabbiter, upon whose strange will the story is builded, thus first spake of him: "He is Dutch. At least his name is. His grandfather was an Italian who took Dutch naturalization under the name of Moordius. He married an English woman. Their son became a naturalized Englishman and married a French woman, and their son is Peter Moordius. So you're not so clever after all. He hasn't a drop of Dutch blood in his veins."

Briefly, the protagonists of "The Lengthened Shadow" are Timothy Swayne, Suzanne Chastel, old Grabbiter's niece, and under the terms of his diabolically planned will the inheritrix of his wealth, Moordius and Moordius's supposed daughter, Valerie Grabbiter's will is the will of a deep scheming rascal with a sense of humor. It tells that he is moved to bequeath his entire fortune to Suzanne because she is "the only human being in the world who has dared to flout me and not cared a damm about me, and told me in set terms to go to hell, my admiration for her has increased a thousandfold."

The will appoints Tomothy Swayne and Peter Moordius joint executors, and provides that until her twentyfifth birthday Suzanne is to pass six months with one and six months with the other. If at any period "her infernal temper made her an impossible inmate of the house of her guardian of the moment, he was free to turn her out of doors then and there, and she could only seek admission to the house of the other guardian until the appointed day of her change of residence came round, as one imploring an act of grace which it was in his powef to refuse." Until her twentyfifth birthday Suzanne is not to marry without the written consent of both her guardians, and of deep significance she is not to marry one of her guardians without the written consent of the other.

A codicil in the will bequeaths a certain Buhl escritoire to Moordius. It is in that escritoire that Tiomthy, alone at night, finds letters. Two hours later "he crept guiltily up to bed, carrying with him an amazing secret. Every one of those letters he had burned so scrupulously that not a betraying edge of paper remained in the gate. First he had glanced at them; then, so as to satisfy his conscience that his original dark surmise was not that of a madman, he had read them through in his methodical, punctilious way. They were letters written to Joseph Grabbiter by Mme. Moordius after her marriage .... They proved"—but that had best be left for the reader of "The Lengthened Shadow."

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President Coolidge As High Priest Of Stability

To every President his slogan. Monroe had his era of "good feeling;" Jackson, as one of our editors recalls, his shibboleth of "local self-government;" we associate the "Union" with Lincoln, the "square deal" and "strenuous life" with Roosevelt, the "New Freedom" and "making the world safe for democracy" with Wilson; and, as Harding was consecrated to the restoration of "normalcy," so, the correspondents tell us, President Coolidge is pledged to the preservation of "stability." Mr. Coolidge, as the Syracuse Post-Standard takes pains to point out, "has made less change in the policy and personnel of the Administration bequeathed to him than any Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency before him." More than once, remarks a newspaper correspondent at the Capital, "has the new President assured the people that he does not contemplate any changes in the policy of his predecessor, and that honest folk can sleep o nights." The President has gone so far as to let it be known to the newspaper men coming to the White House that his prescription for the country's present ills is: "stability, confidence, and reassurance." Whereupon most Republican papers, and a number of spokesmen for business and finance, declare that this is just the kind of assurance the country wants; although the Knoxville Sentinel (Dem.) observes that "the maliciously minded are now saying that 'stability' is another way of passing the word to 'standpat;'" and the Democratic New York World lays it down as axiomatic that "in a time of change no policy is so unstable as stability." The Springfield Republican comes to the conclusion that "each person can interpret stability to suit himself, but if every one will see it incarnated in Calvin Coolidge, nothing can shake his Administration."

President Coolidge himself has made it clear to the press correspondents that by a policy of stability he means that his Administration does not intend to "surrender to every emotional movement seeking remedies for economic conditions by legislation." Its chief aim, we read in a New York Times despatch, will be to bring about a stability which will make it possible for business men and others to know with some certainty what conditions will prevail for a fixed time. In a New York World despatch it is explained that the President will not "use his authority to alter tariff rates unless it is absolutely necessary; that the President will not 'rush to the front with proposals to Congress that would tend to undermine stability;' that he will refrain from fostering excessive political speculation; that he "approves of public discussion of peace, and that he is reassured about the agricultural situation." Well, observes the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) "this is the kind of assurance that will be appreciated." In playing for stability, agrees the Troy Record (Rep.), the new President "Is doing the very things that are most likely to keep him in office for another term." The President's statement of policy, writes B. C. Forbes on the financial page of the New York American, "has made a great hit with business men." From The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland) comes this approving word: "such sound attitudes upon the things which concern the country's commercial welfare will quickly cement the confidence of business in the Administration if this is not already the case." "Good hard sense," is the Philadelphia Public Ledger's characterisation of the Coolidge policy of "stability." It says:

"This country has come to a considerable degree of 'normalcy.' What it needs now is a stabilisation of its favorable situation and confidence that this will continue. Wages are very high and unemployment is negligible. Labor is, indeed, very well off. Business is good and industry is humming. The farm hysteria is hardly as vocal now as it was thirty days ago. Outside the wheat States, the farmer is going along very well. He has ample credit—too much, in fact, according to his best friends. The all-round condition of the country is sound and warrants much optimism.

"Far-reaching changes, such as are constantly sought by the political devil-devil doctors, are the last things this country needs."

But stability, comments the Springfield Republican (Ind.), "can not be interpreted as immobility." The New York Sun and Globe (Rep.) agrees that "stability of a dynamic sort we may achieve, but fixity and changelessness—never." Before business can be stabilised, protests the Baltimore Sun (Dem.), "it must reach a basis upon which stabilisation is practicable." For instance:

"President Coolidge believes that any changes of the McCumber-Fordney tariff rates would be unsettling and unstabilising to business; and therefore he is against invoking the flexible tariff clause at this time. But is he right in assuming that business can be stabilised on the basis of the existing tariff rates? Is the present tariff the right kind of foundation on which business can build with the assurance of permanency and stability? Such an assumption constitutes an economic challenge.

"For the most part, the present period is one of economic transition, one in which fundamentals are being examined and tested and the world can not feel that it is stable until these fundamentals have been ascertained to be sound and safe. The economic transition must be completed before there can be any genuine working for the future. Furthermore, American relations with the world at large, especially with Europe, must be clarified before economic stability is possible in the United States."

But how is this policy of "stability" to be translated into legislative program? David Lawrence, in his syndicated political despatches, tells us that we are not likely to know until the new President sends in his first message to Congress. And even after Congress meets, "no commitments in favor of or against anything will be given until absolutely required. Congress will have a hard time guessing the man in the White House."

In the meantime, the correspondents hazard a few guesses. As Mr. Coolidge is "a personal economist," it is agreed that he will try to pare the government budgets to the limit, that he will try to get the maximum amount of work out of government employees, that he favors reorganising the executive departments, and that he wants lower taxes. Senator Arthur Capper credits the new President with an acute interest in the farm problem and a genuine appreciation of the farmers' distress. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the President would call regional conferences to consider the well-being of the farmers. As regards the World Court, the President has given no intimation of his course. Some correspondents venture vague guesses how inconclusive may be gathered from the fact that within two or three days such opposite headlines appear on press despatches as the following: "Coolidge Will Avoid Urging World Court Proposal on Senate;" "President Decides to Press Senate to Vote on Court." The most definite attempt to show where Mr. Coolidge stands on the major issues is given as follows in a United Press despatch from Washington appearing in The Wall Street Journal:

"Prohibition. He favors fullest enforcement, but with a greater measure of co-operation from the States. He does not wish to put any greater responsibility on the States; he believes that responsibility already fixed, and he intends, if possible, to have the States meet their responsibilities.

"Soldier Bonus. Mr. Coolidge's position here is that occupied by Mr. Harding—that a bonus bill must be accompanied by practical measures for providing the necessary money, or that the money must be in sight from some other source. He strongly favors the principle of adjusted compensation, however, and would veto a bonus bill only if convinced it was uneconomic legislation.

"Merchant Marine. Pledged to preserve the American merchant marine, the President will accept the plan worked out by the Shipping Board for indirect government operation through 18 subsidiary corporations if he can be convinced of (1) its legality, and (2) its economic soundness. He will reject it if he can not be shown that it will materially reduce present losses, while not relinquishing into private control without adequate return the war-time merchant fleet.

"Muscle Shoals. Mr. Coolidge favors prompt disposition by Congress of the Muscle Shoals offer of Henry Ford. He will recommend action, and probably will advise acceptance of the Ford offer, though not directly in a message to Congress.

"Taxes. The President would like to see taxes reduced, but regards as more important at this juncture the continuance of the limitation of government expenditures, as the basis for tax reduction. He will oppose tax tinkering if it is apparent the so-called reductions will mean only a shifting of the burden, with no honest saving to the taxpayer.

"Tariff. He will not tinker with the tariff himself, and does not intend to permit the Tariff Commission to tinker with it through application of the elastic tariff provisions.

"Railroads. There is a strong disposition to ditch the whole railroads legislation program Mr. Harding intended to recommend in December. Mr. Coolidge has not had time fully to study the problem, and the consensus of opinion among his advisers has inclined him to wait before recommending the compulsory consolidation plan Mr. Harding favored.

"World Court. Ratification of the Harding-Hughes plan will be recommended to the Senate.

"Russia. Mr. Coolidge stands squarely with Secretary Hughes in his refusal to recognise Russia until Communism has been definitely discarded, and Russia lives up to her international obligations."

When we turn to the political arena it becomes evident enough that a President committed to a stable policy is not necessarily a "dark horse." The most conspicuous fact in the present political situation, as one correspondent sees it, is that "there has been a perfect avalanche" of politicians "tumbling into the Coolidge political band wagon" in recent weeks. The political specialists for the Washington Star (Ind.) puts it flatly and emphatically "that the purpose of the responsible leaders of the Republican party is to nominate President Coolidge." Only two things, both unlikely, could prevent a Coolidge nomination, in the opinion of the Columbus Despatch (Rep.):

"One would be such a rising of the more radical element in the Republican party as would take control of it wholly out of the hands of the Coolidge supporters, even at the risk of a split fatal to the party's chances in the election. The other would be such a failure in the administration of President Coolidge as would make it impossible to hold the party together in his support."

Why? The Democratic Philadelphia Record finds a "purely political" answer:

"In favor of President Harding was the fact that he held the power necessary to maintain the momentum of the party machinery—the control of the offices. Against this was the popular dissatisfaction with an economic situation for which the incumbent Administration was, justly or unjustly, held accountable. President Coolidge comes to the office absolved for the present of any responsibility for conditions not of his making, and he is possessed now of the same power wielded by his predecessor. In other words, his nomination is dictated by the exigencies of politics. He is in a situation of tactical advantage, due solely to his occupancy of the office. His bandwagon is crowded, not because of what he has done for his country, but because of what he can do to and for the office-holders."

And then, as several papers agree, Mr. Coolidge is in a wonderful strategic position since he has said nothing and done nothing which either his Democratic foes or his rivals in his own party can use for ammunition. Moreover, as the Charleston News and Courier (Dem.) points out, the President is fortunate in having several months before Congress meets in which he can adjust himself to the situation, and other aspirants are left without issues "during the period when they ought to be stirring themselves for all they are worth, they have nothing to talk about, and can not make a single move to improve their chances."

In conservative business circles President Coolidge's political strength is readily acknowledged. B. C. Forbes in his weekly magazine predicts that "he will make so strong an impression upon the people that his party will be glad to have him become their standard-bearer." Barron's another financial weekly, thinks "there is good reason to feel that he will be the man in 1924."

Writers in more radical publications, naturally less friendly to a conservative President, also admit his political strength. As William Hard writes in The Nation, discussing the personages concerned in the recent coal strike:

"Calvin Coolidge. Tranquil. Stands behind Presidential desk pale, slight, hardy, agile, and determined to keep all troubles securely on the other side of the desk at Harrisburg, Cleveland, Seattle, and other proper places for them. For him, a tranquil White House, if he can get it, and a people saying: 'What? Change things in the White House? We haven't heard of any trouble there.'"

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Spiritual Lessons From The Earthquake

GOD moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," and as Japan peers above her ruins some speculate whether her recent visitation of earthquake, fire and flood is a divine punishment for her sins. Senator William E. Borah told a Methodist conference, according to a press account, that the earthquake might be God's judgment on the nation for its crimes against Korea. Yet, if that were true, how could we escape a similar visitation? How many earthquakes would be necessary to punish our national crimes, from our broken treaties with the Indians to our treatment of the Haitians? "What form of celestial wrath," says the New York Call, "will purge us of lynchings, race wars, the barbarities of prisons and convict camps, the ruthlessness of industrial oppression?" Imagination might picture a more terrible catastrophe than that which has befallen Japan. But it is bad science, bad philosophy, bad religion, thinks The Call, to hold such a theory. It doubts the "efficacy of earthquakes as a means of grace," and thinks that one of the greatest obstacles to human brotherhood is the notion that justice means vengeance. "How can we expect to cure that fault in man if we continue to think of God as a sort of super-Mussolini bombarding indiscriminately with terrestial fires whole cities of men, women and children in Japan because some Japanese in former years cruelly mistreated Koreans?" Moreover, as press reports inform us, the earthquake was as destructive of Christian church as of pagan temple, and the loss of Christian missions will be enormous.

Earthquakes and scientists, says the New York American, "have taught human beings one thing, at least, not to blame the Rulers of heaven and earth when things go wrong." With all the tragedy and horror, asserts the Rev. Arthur Wilde of London in an interview with the New York World, "we must remember that these great upheavals are part of the earth's development. They are no evidence of divine care." Mr. Wilde, who comes to fill the pulpit of a Swedenborgian church in New York, believes that what appears to us such a terrible catastrophe is not unseen by divine Providence, and says, "of this we are definitely sure, that every soul hurried into eternity has found a welcome in spiritual realms. No catastrophe of nature is ever allowed to injure the spiritual development of a single soul." God's ways are just, even when most mysterious, asserts the Omaha Sunday Bee, and "to speak of God's wrath is a figure of speech unworthy of use." Natural processes go on in response to the general plan, "whether it be to bless or confuse."

"Scholars and the simple alike stand abashed in the presence of these fundamental truths. Wise men have weighed them, and only the foolish have denied them. Job discussed them with Eliphalet and Bildad, and in the end exclaimed, 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him!' That faith and that alone, will reconcile mortal man to the ways of God, which are yet inscrutable, and past finding out. When man sufficiently masters himself to set up a just and perfect balance within himself, he will be so much nearer to the goal of understanding, yet not in this life will he come to a place where he will know it all."

Yet, believes the New Haven Journal-Courier:

"One need not be a mystic nor fanciful in his search for causes who thinks he sees in these incredible and inexplicable occurrences among the nations—woe piled on woe, and shock and alarm and extent of distress beyond any record, of which even the World War was but an item—some stern call of Heaven to men to rise to a higher level of living, to cast out the devils of a frankly unwholesome civilisation, to cease talking of brotherhood and to practice it, lest worse things befall the race. At our hand is a superbly equipped universe, but between pride and ambition, luxury, envy and hate, seemingly men will not prove worthy their legacy nor be simple, kind and good."

Other lessons for puny man are found in the awful facts of nature, in the convulsions which occasionally shake the world to its foundations. In the opinion of The Wall Street Journal:

"One thing the Great War did fair to do for us was to correct, in a measure, our hysterical fear of death. We learned, or should have learned, then that there are many things in life worse than death, and we have had some lessons to that effect since November, 1918. Within a few months the business of life will be proceeding much as usual in the devastated regions of Japan. The Sicilian is still planting tomatoes on the warm and fruitful slopes of Mount Etna, and the disaster of Messina is a memory. Land values within the possible reach of lava from Mount Vesuvius are among the highest in Italy, with Pompeii and Herculaneum as a warning plain for all men to see.

"There is a rightness about all this which there is no need to call fatalism. The world will return to sanity when it has corrected its sense of proportion to a truer conception of man's relationship to the Divine."

But this seems to be an event to which creation moves but slowly. The most colossal and most wantonly wicked of the wars which have drenched the world in blood has seemed at times, says the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle as if it had shifted all foundations but those of the physical globe itself, and now these seem to be shaking. Has, then, "man's wicked folly reached and disordered them, his murderous riot upon the surface somehow affecting the interior strata? Again, we do not know, but we can at least give a passing thought to the needlessness of men's slaying one another, for Death never ceases his work, and anon comes an earthquake or an eruption and sweeps away tens of thousands at once. Men and women will all go in turn without resort to murder or self-murder; they might sensibly call a little patience to their aid and wait." Our present duty is plain—to succor the victims. We have ready, The Chronicle reminds us, the Red Cross, "the most Christ-like institution on earth, and one that has proved its practical efficiency." In sending aid, we are not likely to fail. Yet, we are told, the lesson goes deeper.

"If one, with God, is a majority, millions when against God and struggling in defiance of His eternal laws are potent only in hurting themselves and others. This is what we accomplish by our selfishness, our jealousies, our mean attempts to make classes and divisions and block out of what is really one great people. The world is not yet at peace, and we here are not contributing as we might toward restoration, because we are quarreling among ourselves.

"We see the misery of a debased currency, yet many thousands among us are ignorantly pushing to debase ours also, through lowering its substantive buying power. Courage, faith, industry, calmness of mind, moderation in language, patience to bear each his small share in the common trouble—these virtues, as practically helpful as they are theoretically admirable, would lighten our burdens and thus make us better and sooner able to help lighten those of the outside world."

How Five 'Modern' Versions Of Beatitudes Compare With Old

Interest aroused by the modernised translation of the New Testament which has just been completed by Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago caused many persons to look up and compare similar translations made in recent years.

Criticism has been provoked on the score that all the modernisations ignore the stately, Biblical movement of the King James version, which generations have been taught to regard as a reflection of the thought which inspired the original.

It was found that Dr. Goodspeed's translation is the fifth to be made within the last twenty years. The first was made in 1904 and is called "The Twentieth Century New Testament." This was followed by James Moffatt's translation, called "The New Testament, a New Translation." One by Richard Francis Weymouth, called "New Testament in Modern Speech," came next, and on Jan. 1 of this year appeared "The New Riverside Testament," translated by William G. Ballantine, former president of Oberlin college. The Goodspeed version is the fifth.

Interesting differences are developed when these five are compared with the King James version and with one another. The Beatitudes, Matthew v., 1-15 were used as a basis of comparison. An index to differences in text was supplied by the beginning of the third beatitude: "Blessed are the meek." Only one translator, Weymouth, retains the word "meek." It becomes "gentle" in the Twentieth Century, "humble" in the Moffat version, again "gentle" in the Ballantine translation, and "humble minded" in the Goodspeed work.

Another feature is the introduction of the modern system of punctuation. Ballantine and Moffatt make the beginning of each beatitude exclamatory—"Blessed are the meek!"—while Goodspeed places exclamation points at the end of each beatitude.

The word "righteousness" as given in the King James version also undergoes mutations. It becomes "uprightness" and "goodness" in two of the translations. There are many other differences.

The Beatitudes according to the King James version and as translated into into modern speech in the five translations compare as follows when arranged in parallel columns:

King James Version

And seeing the multitudes he went up into a mountain; and when he was set his disciples came unto him:

And he opened his mouth and taught them saying.

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye when man shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice and be exceeding glad: for great is your regard in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Twentieth Century

On seeing the crowds of people Jesus went up the hill; and when he had taken his seat, his disciples came up to him; and he began to teach them as follows:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Blessed are the mourners, for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are those gentle, for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful, for they shall find mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God.

Blessed are those who have been persecuted in the cause of righteouspess, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Blessed are you when people taunt you, and persecute you, and say everything evil about you—untruly and on my account. Be glad and rejoice, because your reward in Heaven will be great: for so men persecuted the prophets who lived before you."

Moffatt Translation

So when he saw the crowds, he went up the hill and sat down; his disciples came up to him and he opened his lips and began to teach them. He said:

"Blessed are those who feel poor in spirit! the Realm of heaven is theirs.

Blessed are the mourners! they will be consoled.

Blessed are the humble! they will inherit the earth.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for goodness! they will be satisfied.

Blessed are the merciful they will find mercy.

Blessed Blessed are the pure in heart! they will see God.

Blessed are those who have been persecuted for the sake of goodness! the Realm of heaven is theirs.

Blessed are you when men denounce you and persecute you and utter all manner of evil against you for my sake; rejoice and exult in it, for your reward is rich in heaven; that is how they persecuted the prophets before you."

Weymouth Translation

Seeing the multitude of people, Jesus went up the Hill. There He seated Himself, and when His disciples came to Him. He proceeded to teach them, and said:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for to them belongs the Kingdom of the Heavens.

"Blessed are the mourners, for they shall be comforted.

"Blessed are the meek, for they as heirs shall obtain possession of the earth.

"Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they thall be completely satisfied.

"Blessed are the compassionate, for they shall receive compassion.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for it is they who will be recognised as sons of God.

"Blessed are those who have borne persecution in the cause of Righteousness, for to them belongs the Kingdom of the Heavens.

"Blessed are you when they have insulted and persecuted you, and have said cruel things about you, falsely for my sake. Be joyful and triumphant; for so were the prophets before you persecuted."

Ballantine Translation

Seeing the crowds, he went up on the mountain, and when he had seated himself his disciples came to him. He opened his mouth and taught them, saying:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit! For theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are they that mourn! For they will be comforted.

"Blessed are the gentle! For they will inherit the land.

"Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness! For they will have abundance.

"Blessed are the compassionate! For they will receive compassion.

"Blessed are the peacemakers! For they will be called the sons of God.

"Blessed are those who have been persecuted for righteousness! For theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are you when men revile you and persecute you and say every evil thing against you falsely for my sake! Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for your reward is great in heaven. For so they persecuted the prophets who were before you."

Goodspeed Translation

When he saw the crowds of people he went up on the mountain. There he seated himself, and when his disciples had come up to him, he opened his lips to teach them. And he said:

"Blessed are those who feel their spiritual need, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!

"Blessed are the mourners, for they will be consoled!

"Blessed are the humble minded, for they will possess the land!

"Blessed are those who are hungering and thirsting for uprightness, for they will be satisfied.

"Blessed are the merciful and they will be shown mercy!

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God!

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called God's sons!

"Blessed are those who have endured persecution for their uprightness, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!

"Blessed are you when people abuse you, and persecute you falsely saying everything bad of you on my account. Be glad and exult over it, for you will be richly rewarded in heaven, for that is the way they persecuted the prophets who went before you!"

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La R. Legazione d'Italia in Pechino comunica il seguente telegramma direttole, d'ordine del Tribunale di Roma, dalla Direzione Centrale della "Banca Nazionale di Credito," liquidatric, della "Banca Italiana di Sconto":—

Portasi a conoscenza degli interessati il decreto del Tribunale di Roma 19 ottobre 1923 che ordina ai creditori della Banca Italiana di Sconto in liquidazione di presentare entro il 29 Dicembre, 1923, incluso, alla Direzione Centrale in Roma, oppure alle filiali della liquidatrice Banca Nazionale di Credito, anche mediante raccomandata con ricevuta di ritorno impostata entro il 29 Dicembre, 1923, le domande di ammissione al passivo per i rispettivi crediti sotto pena di decadenza stabilita dal decreto legge 15 Settembre 1923 N. 2020".

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63242 N 4

Convite

Os voluntarios da Companhia Portuguesa "Coronel Mesquita" teem a honra de convidar a Colonia Portuguesa de Shanghae e em especial as familias dos voluntarios e amigos da Companhia para um cha na Carreira de Tiro, hoje 4 de Novembro das 2.30 p.m. em diante.

LINO DA COSTA,
Tenente, S.V.C., Secretario.
63227 N 4

In The United States Court For China

In re Estate of RICHARD SWAIN, Deceased. | Cause No. 2341 Estate No. 527. NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an Order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Stirling Fessenden for letters of special administration will be heard on Monday, November 5, 1923, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon in the session hall of said Court.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Shanghai, China,
October 31, 1923.
63217 N 4

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1923

FIRST DAY
LEGER DAY,
MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PROMPTLY AT 11.15 a.m. Tomorrow.

The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

Race Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure may be obtained at the Public Entrance Gate, No. 14 Mohawk Road, or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Ltd.

PRICES
For the four days .....$6 each
For one day only .....$2 each

THE TIFFIN INTERVAL WILL BE AFTER THE FOURTH RACE.

TIFFIN AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE COURSE.

For Members in the Grand Stand.

For Guests in the Guests' Tiffin Room.

For the Public in the Public Refreshment Rooms.

RACE TICKETS AND BADGES MUST BE WORN VISIBLY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
63219 N 4

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

PURE MILK AND CREAM.

Have you tried to give your children milk from "The Shanghai Milk Supply Company" Phone W. 4067. 454 Avenue Haig. Phone W. 40 67.
If not try our milk and you will become a regular Customer of ours.

Delivered everywhere.
MANAGER J. P. SOGAARD.

MADAME GALARDY
has now on view direct from Paris Hats, Dresses, Trimmings, latest Silver, Gold Tissues.
ASTOR HOUSE
Room 71
63231 N 7

The LIU-HO-KOU MINING Co.
C 183 Honan Road Shanghai.
High Steam Coal
Pig Iron. Coke
Phone C. 5568 62591

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮象牌 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
GARNER QUELCH & CO. LTD.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Str. Teh Hsing, Captain T. S. Chao, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, November 6, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money. Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

63221 N 6

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Str. Ning Shin Captain Torgersen, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, November 6, at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

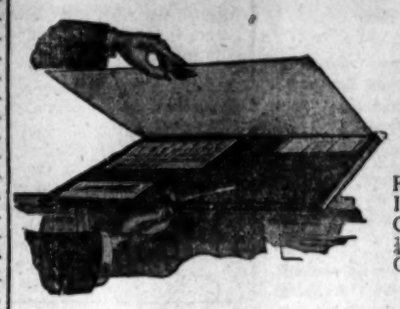
63220 N 6

The United Services' Associat io (The Great War 1914-1918)

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association, will be held at the New Carlton on Monday November 5th, 1923, at 5.15 p.m. (immediately after the last race) for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the Members of the Association with regard to the proposed Armistice Day dinner on the evening of the 10th November, 1923.

By order of the Committee.
F. R. BARRY
Hon. Secretary.
63214

GLASS DESK PADS



In sizes
16"x 24" $15.00"
20" x 30 $18.50
20" x 34" $22.50

Felt Backs
Invisible Brass Corners Best ¼" Plate Glass Ground Edges

The best there is
COOL—SANITARY—CONVENIENT

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone C. 4778 | EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai | C. 4778 Phone

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.
3 EZRA ROAD SHANGHAI J. H. H. SWART, *Act. Mgr.*
ESTAB LISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

NOTICE
N. Y. K.
PASSENGER TICKET AND ENQUIRY OFFICE
(Corner The Bund and Nanking Road)
PALACE HOTEL
Telephone Central 680
62725

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

COMBINED AUTUMN AND INTERPORT REGATTA AT HENLI
Saturday and Sunday, November 3 and 4, 1923.
Train Service to and from Henli during Regatta.

Saturday, November 3, 1923	Sunday, November 4, 1923
Train leaves Shanghai North Station	Train leaves Shanghai North Station
9.30 a.m. x	8.15 a.m. (special)
9.50 a.m. (for servants)	9.30 a.m. x
1.00 p.m. (special)	9.50 a.m. (for servants)
5.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
Train leaves Henli for Shanghai	Train leaves Henli for Shanghai
6.00 p.m. (special)	6.00 p.m. (special)

xThe stoppage of this train at Henli is conditional. Prior enquiry as to whether it will call at Henli should be made before boarding.

No other trains will be stopped at Henli unless usual charge is paid by applicants.

Programme of Events

3.00 p.m. Interport Fours	10.30 a.m. Interport Eights
3.30 p.m. Griffins' Fours	11.00 a.m. Griffins' Pairs
4.00 p.m. Junior Fours	11.30 a.m. Visitors' Race
4.30 p.m. Hong Fours	12.00 noon S. V. C. Fours
5.00 p.m. Interport Sculls	12.30 p.m. Sailing Race
	2.30 p.m. Mixed Fours
Special Train Fare. Return $3.60.	3.00 p.m. International Trial Fours
	3.30 p.m. Interport Pairs
	4.00 p.m. Griffins' Tub Sculls
	4.30 p.m. Club Eights

Refreshments will be served on the lawn.
Sleeping and Dining Cars will be stationed at Henli during the Regatta.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding { Breakfast $1.00, Tiffin 1.50, Tea 0.50, Dinner 1.50 }

Train Seats may be reserved on application to the Railway Enquiry Office.
Moorings for Houseboats may be had on application to Mr. R. L. Evans, c/o. Municipal Electricity Department.

63117 N 4

OFFICE TO LET on the third and fourth floors 50 Avenue Edward VII Modern Building, MODERATE RENTAL includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply THE CHINESE COTTON GOODS EXCHANGE, LTD., 50 Avenue Edward VII.
62618 N 6

Business and Official Notices

DIED

At his residence No. 11 Haskell Road, Saturday, November 3, 1923, Antonio Joao Machado (age 61). Funeral service at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, today at 3.30 p.m. Interment at Pah-sien-jao Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. Macao, Hongkong and Kobe papers please copy.

NOTICE

Messrs. Sparklets Limited of Upper Edmonton, London, Manufacturers of Syphon, Bulbs, Highly concentrated Syrup, Sparkloids etc., hereby given notice that they have appointed Messrs. Mustard and Co., 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, as their sole agents for China and Hongkong. All enquiries respecting their products for the said territory should be addressed to their agents, stocks being carried by them at the principal centres.

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOANS OF 1911 (6 per cent. Debentures)
MUNICIPAL LOANS OF 1923 (6 per cent. Debentures)

Transfer Books for the above loans will be closed from 12th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
63191 N 6

GARAGE Wanted Near Corner of Ave—Joffre & Ave Dubail. Please Apply to Box 754, THE CHINA PRESS.

63175 N 4

LADIES

The genuine French "Lefuret", corsets have arrived. These corsets are harmless to the wearer, giving elegance and comfort to the figure, simultaneously imparting a perfectly natural form to the otherwise ungainly figure.

Day and Evening Models, Sports Belts, Suspender belts.

Models to suit all figures, for ladies and girls.

Mdme. BENOIST,
15 Nanking Road 3rd Floor.
63131

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, November, 1923, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

63178 N 7

NOTICE

Salon "Beatrice" Paris
Shanghai Branch,
573 Nanking Road
(opposite American Drug Co.)
Opening Sale
wonderful display of the latest Paris Hats and Gowns for the Races.
At Prices below cost
63112 N 4

COMMUNITY CHURCH
takes pleasure in announcing
Dr. John M. Coulter
Scientist from University of Chicago
who will speak on
SCIENCE & RELIGION
SUNDAY at 5 o'clock
at
Navy Y.M.C.A. corner Szechuen and Hongkoag Road

SAMPLE SALES

ARE CONTINUING of many articles for the wear of Gentlewomen and Gentlemen and at LESS THAN THE ENGLISH WHOLESALE PRICES.

HATS, Latest in men's wear, Select which you please for $5.50.
SUITINGS. The Best English Cloths made $7.00 per yard.
SILVER PLATE. Ornamental & Useful, Choice Designs from $1.00

The Sample Sales Dept., of
The British Manufacturers Agency, Ltd.
21 JINKEE ROAD, GROUND FLOOR
62569

Continental Hotel Bar.
No. 89 Szechuen Road
Opp. Whiteaway & Laidlaws
Entirely under new management. Only the best quality drinks served. Open till 1 a.m.
Phill Doylend, Manager
63177 N 8

THE S. MING KEE FURS CO., OF SHANGHAI.
B64 SZECHUEN ROAD
GREAT REDUCTION
New Arrival of all kinds of skins, such as Squirrel, Sable, Fox, Ermine, Beaver, etc. at the LOWEST PRICES Now showing in our windows at the above address, and an invitation to visit our store is cordially extended.
63113

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next. A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council,

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
63384

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hoilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Samarang
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	Madras	Singapore
Cawnpore	Manila	Sourabaya
Cebu	Medan	Taiping
Colombo	New York	Tavoy
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Hankow	Zamboanga	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

行業實其浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	V'divostock
Hankow	Yokoham:	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generals pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Liang Chich.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $2,00 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Java
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given Savings Deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 30,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 34 Boulevard Haroomann, Paris

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

[illegible]
Manager

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao etc.,	Yangchow etc.,	Chungking etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
11 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Pa'd-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 11,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. J. HERRSCHLEB.
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengtoh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Penkpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470.000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,823.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the
EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行業商工
Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C.3304, 5816 and 6552. Shanghai Branch.

行業東亞
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業商方東
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.

36 Kiangse Road.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie.
Lee and Co.'s Bank,
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI. No. 16 Kiukiang Road
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers

American Vets To Attend French Armistice Dinner

Members of the American Legion have been invited to attend the Armistice Day dinner given by the French veterans of the World War at the French Club on Sunday night, November 11. Commander C. S. Franklin of the Frederick Ward Post of the Legion, has received the invitation from the French veterans asking that all American veterans attend. Reservations of Legionnaires at $4 a plate may be made either with Mr. C. S. Franklin, Glen Line Building, or Mr. Larry Lehrbas, The China Press. Reservations should be made before Thursday.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on October 30, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	18-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	40-50
Salmon	„	20-25
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$3.00
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	each	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	70-90
Geese	„	80-$1.00
Plover	„	none
Pigeons	„	13-20
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Duck	„	60-90
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Banana	„	7-8
Chestnuts	„	16-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	13-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-22
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.20-$1.44
Peaches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	10-12
Pears	„	16-18
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	„ none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	30-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Cabbages	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	5-7
Green Corn	„	2-3
Peas	„	6-8
Leeks	per bunch	5-8
Parsnips	„	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per punch	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	2-3
Spinach	„	4-5
Tomatoes	„	4-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.35
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	„	$4.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.30
Foreign dairies	„	$0.35
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	„	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Weather Report

Nov. 2.—The anticyclone extends on China. The depression moving Northeastern wards crosses Nippon. Strong Northwesterly winds on the Yellow Sea. Fresh winter monsoon in the South. Rough sea around Japan. Fine, cool weather in China.

Nov. 3.—Very fine cold weather. Light mist. High pressure in our regions. With calms or light Northwesterly breezes.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K., s.s. Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong and Manila will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m.

Friday, November 9, 1923

The tender conveying passengers on board the M.M. s.s. Chili, for Marseilles will leave the M.M. Jetty, French Bund, at 10 a.m.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,110
Chartered	£20 B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$25¾ B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$233 B.
Yangtsze	H.$25½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$495 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$142½
Indo-China Pref.	H. $38½ B.
"Shell"	75/–
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 78 S.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 54 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/–
Raub	$5.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 92 B.
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 7½
" Pref.	Tls. 5.35 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 185 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$154 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$46 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13¾ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 112 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5¾
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$231½ B.
Green Island	$26
Langkats	Tls. 35½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 95
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 6¾ B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½ B
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$22 B.
Weeks	$12 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.60
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.15
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.27½
Chemor United	Tls. 1.20
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.94
Dominion	Tls. 2.40
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapaying	Tls. 12
Karan	Tls. 7 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1¾ B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 6½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.32½
Permata	Tls. 3.20 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.92½B
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½S
Seekees	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.42½B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.27½
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.67½B
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 4¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.70
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 0.77½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85
Tebong	Tls. 1.45 B.
Zianghee	Tls. 3.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 176 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks	

S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations
Shanghai, November 3, 1923
UNOFFICIAL
S'hai Explorations Tls. 13.30 Dec.
Tebongs Tls. 1.50
Semambus Tls. 1.42½
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.00
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 190.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 92.50
S'hai Explorations Tls. 13.20 Dec.
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 190.00 Dec.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, November 3, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.5
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	259.500
Shanghai Gold Bar	340.30
Bar Silver	31¾
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	77.02
New York on London	446
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0⅞
Demand	3/0⅞
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	68½
Demand	68⅝

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/0⅝
London Demand	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s.	3/1
India T.T.	218½
France T.T.	1170
America T.T.	68¾
Hongkong T.T.	74¼
Japan T.T.	72
Batavia T.T.	181
Straits T.T.	76¾

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/2¼
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/2½
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/2¾
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1230
America 4 m-s. L/c	72
Docs	72½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70⅛ = Tls. 142.60
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $196.15
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1⅜d. = Tls. 6.36
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $8.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.80	@ 3/1⅛	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 69⅞	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1163	Fr. 12.96
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70⅝	Yen 1.58
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 224½	Rupees 2.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.10	Ital Lire 16.82

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	69¼
Demand buying on America	70⅛
Demand selling on London	3/1
Demand buying on London	3/1⅜

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 ... Tls. 100.
Roubles 100 ... Mex. $0.03.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.25 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs 3.84 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 100.00 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.40 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 129.50 = 100 Fr. Francs

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	54.00	54.00
7th Year 6%	46.20	46.10
9th Year 6%	65.25	64.60
6% Consolidated	51.20	51.00
7% Consolidated	54.00	54.00
11th Year 8%	99.75	99.75
96 Millions 8%	16.40	16.10

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done
Shanghai, November 3, 1923
OFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.17½ Dec.
UNOFFICIAL
S'hai Malays (Ord.) Tls. 5.25

BRANNIE "Brannies" are biscuit made from dehydrated bran and agar agar. They are very pleasant to eat and in their after effects.
H. B. CAMPBELL, Distributor.
20 Foochow Road, Central 1892.

St. George's Garage
Phone W. 8533
Cor. Bubb. Well & Ave. Haig
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

November 3, 1923

Spot bar silver in London was down ⅛d. and forward ⅛d. yesterday. The New York price declined to 65 cents and the London-New York cross rate to 446¼.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a drop in the Gold Dollar rate to 65½ and a rise in the Franc rate to 1185.

Our market while inclined to be easy at the opening steadied up during the day and closed on the firm side. In view of the heavy drop in the London-New York cross rate banks were good sellers of Sterling.

At the close there were sellers at 3s. 1⅛d. November, 3s. 1⅛d. December and 3s. 1⅛d. January and sellers of Gold Dollars at 69⅝ for near and forward deliveries and sellers of Yen at 70¼.

There were good buyers of Gold Dollars at 69½ and of Yen at 70⅛. Banks were quoting 3s. 1⅛d., 71 and 1240 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

China sold silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. New York also quote their market as steady.

Rubber Output

Name	Sept.	Oct.
Alma	23,000	
Anglo Dutch	46,000	54,500
Anglo-Java	131,800	168,600
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	15,500	
Bukit Toh Alang	26,540	
Bute	16,750	
Chempedak	15,000	16,000
Chemor United	21,250	
Cheng	18,157	
Consolidated	58,874	
Dominion	26,323	
Gula Kalumpong	80,000	
Java Consolidated	55,800	67,300
Kapala Island	—	
Kapayang	12,425	
Karn	5,989	
Ketu Bahroe	26,518	
Kroewoek	33,000	61,000
Langkat	90,120	88,621
New Amherst	6,248	
Padang	12,400	
Permata	8,157	
Repah	18,771	
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	15,343	
Senawang	24,900	
See Kee	12,794	
Shanghai-Seremban	14,589	
Shanghai Kedah	20,201	
Shanghai Kelantan	17,900	
Shanghai Malay	27,900	
Shanghai-Pahang	18,128	
Shanghai Klebang	9,400	
Shanghai Sumatra	64,198	52,663
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	21,954	
Taiping	8,325	
Tebong	60,000	66,500
Tenah Merah	29,500	
Zianghe	42,000	45,800

Asia Banking Corporation
Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000
An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.
This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.
HEAD OFFICE:
35 Broadway, New York
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
Shanghai
G.A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*
Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.
TELEPHONE Central 1324
BRANCHES
Shanghai, Yokohama, Peking, Hongkong, Canton, Tientsin, Manila, Hankow, San Francisco

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow write as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, October 24.

Bar Silver 31⅝ ready, 3 1-16 forward on 17th rose by easy stages to 31 13-16—31 7-16 on 24th. New York London cross rate 453⅝ on 17th dropped each day and closed at 419 on 24th. T. T. remained steady at 3-1⅛d from 17th to 22nd with sellers nearly ⅛ over for near delivery; on 23rd it rose to 3-2d with sellers 2-16ths over and closed 3-1⅝d with sellers ½d over, 4 ms which were placed earlier in the week at 32⅝d were placed at the close at 3-2⅞d Chinese market rates. Shanghai Tls. 97.45. Local currency $70.8 Native interest 70%.

Imports.—Piece Goods:—The market is stronger and clearances are good.

Yarn:—Market firm and advancing. Demand good and clearences brisk.

Exports.-Conditions in China—far from showing any improvement—seem to go from bad to worse, and there are no signs that would indicate a change for better in the near future. Sesamum seed is a little easier but business for shipment is still out of question, whilst the wood oil situation remains about unchanged. There is a steady demand for hides for shipment to Italy and Germany, but local stocks are exhausted and dealers are shy of committing themselves for new season's. There are orders in the market for antimony regulus, but it is almost impossible to get supplies from Hunan, on account of the fighting.

Analysis of exports for week ending October 19:

Cow hides to Shanghai 117, China ports 11, Germany 38, Italy 206, Japan 519 and Holland 11 piculs.

Buffalo hides to Shanghai 132, United Kingdom 26 and Italy 295 piculs.

Untanned goatskins to Shanghai 250 pieces.

China grass to Shanghai 234, China ports 2,262, United Kingdom 16, Belgium 143 and Japan 1,687 piculs.

Vegetable tallow to China ports 554 and Germany 82 piculs.

Animal tallow to Shanghai 97 and Japan 29 piculs.

Gall nuts to Shanghai 42, Belgium 438, Germany 576, and Italy 17 piculs.

Raw cotton to Shanghai 38,749, China ports 979 and Japan 2,731 piculs.

Bristles to Shanghai 52, United Kingdom 171, America 60, Germany 3 and Japan 8 piculs.

Sesamum seed to Shanghai 5,084, China ports 326 and Holland 1,649 piculs.

Beans to Shanghai 6,681 and China ports 765 piculs.

Sesamum seed oil to China ports 179 piculs.

Groundnuts (Shelled) to China ports 12 piculs.

Wood oil to Shanghai 5,630, China ports 2,609, United Kingdom 25,787, Germany 4,980 and Italy 135 piculs.

Tea oil to China ports 6 and Japan 240 piculs.

Rape oil to Shanghai 13 piculs.

Hen albumen to Shanghai 175, United Kingdom 33, America 67, Belgium 14, Germany 170 and Denmark 42 piculs.

Hen yolk to Shanghai 788, United Kingdom 127, America 337, Belgium 84, Germany 807, Denmark 84 and Holland 472 piculs.

Antimony crude to Germany 1,092 piculs.

Antimony regulus to America 269 piculs.

Tea black to Shanghai 640, China ports 111, United Kingdom 1,464, America 848 and Germany 509 piculs.

Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton.—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of strong markets, with the general public taking more interest in the staple than for some time past and the net result for the week is an advance of about two taels, this being the first real upward movement during the season, and with practically over ten taels above the figure started with at the early part of Sept. When a recessation took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying both by local mills and Japanese exporters who were encouraged by the firm attitude of American and Indian markets.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices, but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise by buying on good declines. The situation continues to hinge on the developments of the Mid-Americans and Indians, coupled with the attitude of interior movements.

Yarn.—As was to be expected, we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week with prices advanced from five to six taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. Looking at the situation in the raw material, and stocks in the interior marts, we believe that the yarn market should show more favorable in the near future.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton.—A further advance by Tls. 2.00 per picul may be recorded for the week under review, and since the 1st October, 1923, raw cotton values appreciated by Tls. 7.00 per picul higher than the level previously current. From present indications the probabilities are for further advances, which will, however, in a more or less degree, be modified by the fluctuations as they evolve from day to day in Mid-Americans and Indians. As the improvement in the yarn situation tends to create a stronger demand for the raw material it is quite natural to expect a strengthening of the current rates on the local staple and the more such advances in prices, the nearer values are brought on a parity with Indians and no sooner such takes place, then we will experience a large influx of the Indian staple, at which time prices on the local fibre may become more stabilised. Tone of the market, firm.

LOOK OUT FOR
The NOVEMBER Number of the
China Journal of Science and Arts
It Contains an Illustrated Article on
THE CHINA PONY
by
ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY,
as well as SPECIAL PICTURES of the
Earthquake in Japan
and
other interesting matter that it will be worth your while to read.
Single copy $2.00: Year's subscription $10.00 (Shanghai currency.)
Order from your Bookseller or direct from our office, 102 The Ben Building, Shanghai.

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Manufacturers of "Pagoda" Brand best silk hose and half hose,
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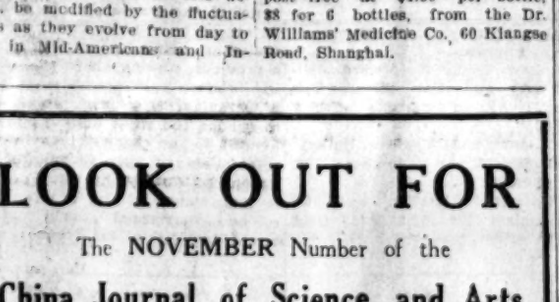

FEELING OLD AT FORTY
How To Regain Vitality.
Middle age comes too soon if you allow the cares of life to exhaust your blood, leaving you tired and worn. Especially is this so in the Far East, where climatic conditions exact the utmost from the nerves and the vitality. It is no uncommon thing for a deterioration in health to become apparent suddenly. Vague at first this rapidly develops until appetite is gone, sleep has become fitful or has fled entirely, nervousness and depression have taken the place of the usual feeling of cheerful efficiency, and a general sense of the system being much "below par" has become painfully evident.
Women, too, are prone to neglect their health. They become prematurely middle-aged and suffer in the process—simply because their blood is exhausted.
In all such cases what is required is a restoration of the quality of the blood. It is because the blood has become watery and impure that the nervous system has run down and that abounding joyous vitality which formerly was yours has dwindled away. To restore your blood to purity and richness you have only to take
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
Then you will soon feel the new blood coursing through your veins, your backache, headaches and that melancholy sense of inefficiency will vanish, your appetite will improve, and your restored self-confidence will inspire fresh confidence in you in others.
No new remedy, but a Blood and Nerve Tonic with a world-wide reputation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free at $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

PARKER Duette

Gold or Silver Pen and Pencil to Match in De Luxe Gift Box
American inventive genius has produced many clever articles, but none more novel and beautiful and useful than the Parker Duette.
If you would do a friend honor, give this exquisite Fountain Pen and Pencil to match, Silver or Gold, encased in its luxurious satin-lined Gift Box.
Imported by us direct from the Parker Pen Co., U. S. A.
We invite you to come and view them and learn how reasonably they are priced.
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Pictures drawn on rice paper
GREETINGS SPELT IN PIDGIN ENGLISH
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Price: $1.50 per Doz. with beautiful cards
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CHINESE ORIENTAL RUGS
GREAT AUTUMN SALE
We offer 20% to 30% Cash discount for extension of one week only from November 2nd to 8th on all goods sold.
The Great Northern Carpet Co., Ltd.
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KLIM WHOLE POWDERED MILK
1, 2½ and 5 pound tins.
Chemical analysis shows Klim Milk to contain all the ingredients of fresh whole milk
One pound will make ten pints of Rich Pure Liquid Milk. Used for all purposes.
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WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
Manufacturers the Best of Waters
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NANTAO CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE HOLDS ENTERTAINMENT

Exhibition At Beginning Of Ninth Year's Year

At the Nantao Christian Institute yesterday, there was held an exhibition and entertainment for the benefit of a large number of visitors, both Chinese and foreigners. This was followed by a supper to which the workers in the financial campaign which has just opened were invited. Mr. Loh Tah Joer, private secretary to General Hu, Commissioner of Detense of Shanghai, who is the Generalissimo of the Campaign, delivered the principal address, and other well known Chinese leaders also spoke.

The exhibition, which was greatly enjoyed by the visitors, consisted of posters, pictures, and demonstrations of work done. Some of the sewing by the girls was especially appreciated, and large interest was aroused by the practical work done by the Braided class. A typical Boys' Club meeting was enacted, and many of the school boys and girls, as well as kindergarten children, took part in the dramatic and musical entertainment. A large band furnished the music for the occasion.

This is the opening of the ninth year's work of the Nantao Christian Institute. The Institute has a large following in the Chinese City, as it appeals to all classes of people, men and women, girls and boys, rich and poor alike. It seeks to offer a club house for neighborhood activities, and assists the community in organizing the activities which are for the best interests of the public welfare.

There are eight shools connected with the institution, including two free schools for poor children. There is also a free Clinic, where two well trained physicians give voluntary service every day for the benefit of the sick of the neighborhood. There is a full-time, visiting nurse on the staff of the Institute. Lectures of all kinds are held for students, laborers, mothers and many other special groups. Religious work is also done, and there are a number of daily vacation Bible schools, problem study groups, service clubs, and other activities both among the middle school and primary students of the community, and other young people.

Since the annual meeting last year, the Institute has moved into its new quarters, which now lacks only the addition of a gymnasium and an adequate auditorium to make its equipment complete. The financial campaign, which will proceed until December 3, has the aim of raising a minimum of $9,000, which is about one half of the total budget for the year.

Noted Scientist Speaks Today

Dr. John M. Coulter, the famous scientist from the University of Chicago, will speak at the afternoon service of Community Church today. Dr. Coulter takes for his subject "Science and Religion." He is the author of several text-books on botany and is well known in the scientific world. At the same time he is a strong Christian being the leader of one of the biggest Bible class in America for men.

Recently The Literary Digest carried an article about eight great scientists who were active Christian workers, and Dr. Coulter was named as one of the eight. In this day and age when so many are perplexed about the relation science and religion should bear to each other, Dr. Coulter's address comes with a great appeal.

Earthquake Relief

Emergency Fund for Relief of Foreigners
November 2, 1923

Amounts already acknowledged	$23,690.08
British Chamber of Commerce, Peking..	35.98
	$23,726.06
Amounts already acknowledged	Tls. 25,816.82
Anonymous	100.00
	Tls. 25,916.82

Subscriptions to the above fund may be sent to Mr. P. Campbell, British Chamber of Commerce, 1 The Bund. Cheques should be made out to the "Emergency Fund for the Relief of Foreigners."

Sweden's Crown Prince To Marry Soon

Lady Louise Mountbatten & Swedish Crown Prince

THE Crown Prince of Sweden, a widower, whose engagement to Lady Louise Mountbatten, of England, a close relative of King George, has been announced, is shown here with his fiance—guests of the Anglo-Swedish Society, in Princes' Gallery, Princes' Restaurant, London. The wedding is expected to take place in the Winter.

RUSS ALLEGE ILLEGAL ACTS BY JAPANESE

Territorial Waters Invaded By Warships, Note To Tokio Says

(Rosta News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 30.—A note was addressed to the Japanese Minister here, under date of October 27, 1923, by the Russian Envoy, wherein Mr. Karakhan requests Mr. Foshizawa to transmit to the Japanese Government the protest of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against certain actions of Japanese warships in Russian territorial waters.

The first fact referred to is the plunder of a forestry concession situated in the Samarga Bay (Maritime Province), which has formerly been granted to Japanese citizens, by the s.s. Sidney Mart under armed protection of two Japanese torpedo-boats; the latter, on entering the Samarga Bay, prepared their guns for action and, pointing them at the shore, threatened the local authorities and demanded from from them not to interfere with Japanese steamer's illegal action.

The second case is the unprovoked attack on and arrest of a Russian boat on mine-trawling duty in the Amur delta by four Japanese torpedo-boats, which after stopping of the Russian vessel and keeping her under guard for forty-eight hours, took six buoys and all the setting of the waterway, which had been drawn out from the Saghalin Channel, and brought them away with them.

The Federal Soviet Government protest most energetically against such criminal acts and calls the attention of the Japanese Government to the grave consequences involved. They firmly hope that the latter shall forbid Japanese warships to enter the ports and territorial waters of the Union without proper authorisation, institute a strict inquiry and severely punish the culprits, and, thirdly, compensate the Federal Government for losses incurred.

Chinese Bankers Ask Rejection Of Powers' Requests

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Nov. 1.—The Chinese Banking Association here held its emergency meetings on October 30 and 31, as a result of which the heads of the Salt Merchants Bank, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, representing the Banking Association, had an interview today with President Tsao Kun and proposed to the latter that the protest from the ministers of the four powers dated October 15 respecting the disposition of Customs surplus should be rejected

True Test of Merit

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale everywhere.

Exchange Market

In their weekly report on the exchange market, Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows:

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" delivery at 32d. is 3-16d. higher than last week, the quotation for two months forward at 31 9-16d. is only ⅛d up. India has been a buyer, and China is reported a seller, probably of silver bought in America earlier in the year for forward delivery. The stock in Bombay is reported 16,000 Bars, sufficient, at the present rate of offtake for up country, to last for 25 weeks. Our official rate for T.T. in London, has remained throughout this week at last week's closing quotation of 30⅝d. about ¼d. over this rate has been available for Oct. Nov. delivery, forward deliveries running down to about 30⅜d. June. There has been very little export paper on the market and there appears to be very little making. A fair demand for Gold T-T continues, and we close steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Oct. Nov. delivery, forward delivery and Bar Silver, Tls. 24,531,000, an increase of Tls. 1,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars, $36,600,000, a decrease of $2,480,000.

Estimated value Tls. 50,883,000 as against Tls. 67,289,000 held at this time last year.

Goodyear Obtains Zep Patent Rights

(Reuter's Service)

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The Goodyear Rubber Company announces that it has purchased all patents' rights to manufacture Zeppelin airships.

BRAINNES If you do not exercise enough, you surely must feel the need of such a health food as "Brannies." H. B. CAMPBELL, Distributor. 20 Foochow Road, Central 1892.

Eastern Garage
Phone C. 1158
4 Soochow Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

"The Occult History Of Nations"

The second of a series of lantern-slide lectures was given on Thursday evening at the Theosophical Hall, when Mr. A. Horne, B. Sc. spoke on "The Occult History of Nations." Orthodox history, the lecturer began by saying, studies nations and events by their outward aspect only, while Theosophy on the other hand tries to go through the outward events to the inner purpose hidden behind the veil of a nation's activity.

Nations exist according to a Plan, and that Plan, is, to provide an environment in which souls may learn the lessons of life. A variety of nations is thus allowed to develop, with their varying national characteristics, physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual, in order that souls may have the opportunity to traverse the whole gamut of human experience, perfecting their inner nature as they perform their spiritual pilgrimage in nation after nation, being born now in one country and now in another, imbibing slowly the influences that each nation exerts on human development.

OLDER CIVILISATIONS

The present civilisation is not the only one that has existed on earth, the lecturer went on. We have records of older civilisations, records to a great extent corroborated by scientific findings. Thus, before our present, or Aryan, civilisation, there existed the once mighty civilisation of Atlantis, whose territory largely lay where the Atlantic now flows; and before that still there was the civilisation of Lemuria, that occupied portions of the Pacific of today. Many similarities in rites, customs, flora, and fauna, that exist between the old and new worlds, show that land must have at one time existed where the ocean now flows.

The lecturer then took the audience on a mental journey through the various races and sub-races, showing them how an ego reincarnating in one sub-race after another would develop some important trait of character in each, gradually rounding out his nature in the process. Life among the Toltecs, for instance—the Incas of Peru or the Aztecs of Mexico—would give him a taste of the patriarchal form of government, perhaps the opportunity of caring for a village or a province, sinking his individuality in some public cause; then as a Turanian, a colonist, learning to subdue the wilds and to adapt himself to a changing environment; then as an Akkadian, a Phoenician trader, he would get to know much of the geographical and commercial world and would develop a knowledge of human psychology of a practical nature.

As a Mongolian, a Chinese, perhaps, he would learn much as a calm and philosophical farmer, away from the turmoil of war and trade. The lecturer then followed this ego in his incarnations through the Aryan civilisation, as successively a mysticallyminded Hindu, a practical Egyptian, a poetical Persian, an artistic Greek, a law-abiding Roman, a dreamy and intuitional Irishman, and so forth.

Many interesting colored slides were shown, maps of the now-lost continents of Lemuria and Atlantis at different stages of formation, a contour of soundings in the Atlantic ocean, race types and their distribution and characteristics, among others. The lecture had a record attendance.

YOUR SUIT IS READY
Call HENRY the TAILOR
7-9 Seward Road.

Empire Theatre
Tonight Tonight
At 7.15 p.m.
SEE THIS STUPENDOUS SERIAL
"THE MIRACLE of the JUNGLE"
Episodes 13 & 14 in 4 parts
At 9.15 p.m.
ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
JOHN BARRYMORE
IN
"The Test of Honor"
Founded on
"THE MALEFACTOR"
By E. Phillips Oppenheim
MATINEE
Today at 3.15 p.m.
Pola Negri in "MAD LOVE"

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 **CARLTON THEATRE** PHONE WEST 3641

3 NIGHTS ONLY Sunday, Monday, Tuesday MATINEE Today 3 p.m.

A Most Excellent Screen Production

ALICE LAKE

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her third big special photoplay

"THE MISFIT WIFE"

The Year's Screen Sensation. A Big Special Feature.

The story of a manicurist who shapes the destiny of a wavering man.

Buster Keaton's great comedy success "THE GOAT"

New Town Topics
Ye Old English Fayre
Lung Hua Orphanage
Chinese Fashions, etc.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Today at 9.15 p.m.
JEWIS J. SELZNICK Presents
CONWAY TEARLE
in
ELAINE STERNE'S

THE ROAD OF AMBITION

MATINEE—To-day at 3.15
Showing
Mia May in
"A TRAGEDY OF LOVE"
NINE—REELS
Special Prices

ISIS THEATRE
Matinees Today at 2.30 & 5.30
Tonight at 9.15 Last Performance
Jesse L. Lasky presents
Cecil B. DeMille's Masterpiece
"FORBIDDEN FRUIT"
A Paramount Picture in 8 parts
The most lavish and beautiful drama of married life, ever produced.
With a flare and silken fashion, DeMille tells a story of a modern Cinderella who failed to turn back before "the magical hour of twelve"
Admission Pricies: $1.50, $1.00 & 60 cts.
Matinee Prices: $1.00, 60 cts. & 40 cts.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday at 5.30 & 9.15

Behind him, the grim walls of Sing Sing. Before him, life and liberty. But around him, the law's relentless searching tentacles, and the ear-piercing scream of the prison siren!

JESSE L. LASKY presents
THOMAS MEIGHAN
in
The City of Silent Men"
A Paramount Picture
It's real and heart-rending and human, this story of an innocent man hounded to the ends of the earth. It's packed full of mighty scenes, moments that make you cry and laugh and gasp..
The prison scenes were actually filmed in Sing Sing Nothing has been spared to make this the greatest picture in which Thomas Meighan has ever appeared.
Admission Prices: $1.00, 60 cts. & 40 cts.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.
A story of sublime sacrifice by one whom society wronged beyond reparation,

WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN HIS MARVELOUS PORTRAYAL OF THE IMMORTAL
JEAN VALJEAN
IN
VICTOR HUGO'S ETERNAL STORY
LesMISERABLES
UNRIVALLED IN ITS PICTURESQUENESS OF PRODUCTION AND SCENIC GLORY
See it at
The ISIS THEATRE
Thurday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Thé Dansants Daily
(Except Sunday)

At FIVE
Astor House Grill
Admission: One Dollar including Tea
Astor House Hotel
Reservations North 200

MANY PRESENT FOR OPENING OF GINLING COLLEGE

Extensive Program Features Dedication Of New Buildings At Nanking

The formal opening of Ginling College, Nanking, took place on Wednesday morning, October 3. The buildings were open for inspection at nine o'clock to invited guests among whom were Chinese officials of the province and city, representatives from colleges and schools all over China, the alumnae of the college, former faculty members and the Board of Control. After being received in the guests hall they followed a regular route through the faculty residence, the recitation building, across the campus to the science building and to one of the girls' dormitories and then to the gymnasium where the exercises were held. An audience of about four hundred awaited the academic procession.

The formal dedication service opened with scripture reading and prayer by Mr. J. Wesley Shen of Nanking Theological Seminary. This was followed by a historical statement by Mrs. Thurston tracing the growth of the college during the past eight years from its beginning with nine students and six faculty members to its present student body of 95 and faculty of 19. The statement was translated into Chinese by Miss Phoebe Hoh, the first alumna to become a member of the faculty. On behalf of the college, Wang Pei Chu, president of the Law School of Nanking, extended greetings to which response was made by Governor Hall for the Chinese official group. Two addresses were given, one by Cheng Chi Bao, representing Southeastern University in Nanking, and the other by By Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai. The beautiful dedication service was read by the Rev. J. G. Magee of Nanking.

Among the guests were N. C. Gee, representing the China Medical Board; Dr. Lee, of Fukien Christian College; Dr. Nance, of the University of Soochow; E. H. Cressy, of the Central China Christian Education Commission; Dr. Mattox, of Hangchow; Dr. Hodgkin, of the National Christian Council; Dr. and Mrs. Richards representing the Reformed Church of America; Mrs. B. W. Lipscomb representing the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Dr. Tsong of Nankai, and Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy of Tokio. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Murphy to whose belief in the adaptability of Chinese architecture to modern buildings much of the credit for the beauty of the Ginling buildings is due could not be present though the firm Murphy, McGill and Hamlin was represented by H. H. Keys.

In the evening a dinner was given by the faculty to the Board of Control and the out of town guests.

On Thursday, Student and Alumnae Day, the eleven-thirty chapel was addressed by Dr. Hodgkin. An informal get-together party and tea for the Board of Control, faculty, students and alumnae and a formal banquet completed the day's program.

BRANNIES For Children. Let them have two or three "Brannies" a day and they'll have no more troubles with their digestive system.
H. B. CAMPBELL, Distributor. 20 Foochow Road. Central 1892.

"Way Down East"
Coming Again
Watch the date & the place

WE HAVE A RECORD OF YOUR PRESCRIPTION
Combining the business, and equipment and prescriptions of the Gatton, Thompson and Empire Optical Companies.
Established OVER A DECADE
Oculists' Institute

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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

British Women's Association

After months of feverish activity on the part of the entire Association "Ye Olde English Fayre" has become an accomplished fact and the members may well congratulate themselves on the success which has crowned their efforts. They unite in expressing their gratitude to Lady Macleay for coming all the way from Peking to open their Fayre, also for the many kind words of encouragement contained in her opening speech and they hope she has completely recovered from her recent indisposition.

The financial result of the "Fayre" will be published later together with a complete list of stall holders, section leaders and their helpers. Those who have not yet communicated with Mrs. Leslie on this subject are asked to do so as soon as possible.

The following are the winning numbers of the Village Inn Raffles:

A 54 Box of tea
B 43 Box of tea
C 38 Box of tea
D 10 Box of tea
E 29 Red Lamp
F 88 Pair Silver Vases
G 51 Silver Cake Dish
H 76 Cushion

RELIEF COMMITTEE

Several articles were found at the Fayre including coats, trays, bags, pendant, etc. and will be returned to their owners on application to the Secretary at Headquarters.

It has been decided dating from Monday, November 6th, to have the clothing and financial rooms of the above committee open regularly from 11 to 12 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to help Earthquake sufferers visiting or living in Shanghai. The rooms will also be open during those days that the C.P.O.S. and the European bound ships from Japan i.e. (the P. & O. and the N. Y. K.) are in port.

Winter garments are badly required to fit out Refugees passing through Shanghai on their way home to Europe; also for Earthquake sufferers living in Japan. The Committee would be grateful for gifts of warm clothing of any kind for men, women and children.

Employment is required for a lady typist, a pianist from the Imperial Hotel Orchestra in Tokio and by a Russian lady willing to look after children during the playtime.

They acknowledge with thanks parcels of clothing, suit cases trunks, etc. from the following people during the month of October: Mme. Lachamp; Lady Pearce; C.I.M. Chefoo; Mrs. Wilkie; Mrs. R. Picozzi; Mrs. Frank Jones; Mr. J. Mead; Mr. Julian; Mrs. J. H. Wallace; Mrs. Simon Levy; Mrs. Rutherford; Mrs. Tweedie Stoddart; Mrs. Brooke Smith; Mrs. Robinson (Peking); Mrs. W. R. Boyd; Miss McPhail; Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite; Mrs. Harvey, Mixed Court; Mr. W. J. Beddington; Mr. R. W. Wells; Mr. Porter; Mrs. D. M. Hicks; Mrs. Bickerton; Mrs. McBain; Mrs. Scatchard; Mrs. Master; Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. A. Hall the American Church Mission; Mrs. Allan; Mrs. Harder; Mrs. W. H. Moule; Mr. E. C. Reynell; Mrs. Rimnel; Mrs. James; Mrs. Fowler; Mrs. Kearton; Mrs. Calder Marshall; Mrs. Dresdale; Mrs. Hayes; Mr. Fram; Mrs. Vloudaki; Mrs. W. J. Gray; Miss Hind; the American Red Cross; Mr. Hunt; The American Women's Club; Mrs. King; Mrs. Jessiman; Mrs. Lavers; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. H. Rees; Mr. J. H. Graves; A Swiss Lady; Mrs. Archer; Mrs. Olsen; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. E. Barrows; Mrs. Rees; Annon; Mrs. Slack; Mrs. J. Eldridge; Mons. Lagrange; Mr. Teesdale; Lady Turner; Mrs. Simson; Mr. E. A. Hillel; Mrs. Wilhelm Meyer; Annonymous; Mr. C. W. Marshall; Mrs. Drakeford (Yangchow); Annoymous; Mrs. Mallett; Mr. Ryan; Mr. P. Grouce; Miss Lawrence; Mr. Rolestone; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Sinclair Taylor; Mrs. Porterfield; Dr. M. Polk; Mrs. R. Richardson; Mrs. Purcell; Mrs. Bowen; Mrs. Angell; Mrs. Burrows; Mrs. Hodges; St. John's University; Mrs. Prentice; Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Gorton; Mrs. MacGuire; Mrs. J. H. Rolfe; Mrs. Keble White; Mrs. O. Meyer; Mrs. A. E. S. Thompson; Miss Adlam; Mrs. Harrop; Mrs. Carey; Mrs. U. F. Allman; Mrs. P. F. Lavers; Mrs. G. F. Bell; Mrs. M. Baker; Miss Tomlinson; Mrs. Liddell; Mr. Moss; Anon; Miss Gnlston; Mrs. Hearne; Anon; Mrs. E. Palmer; Mr. P. R. Cooper; Mrs. H. Samson.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Situation Vacant.

Nurses.—Wanted Russian girl for two children.

Russian woman for baby—outports.

English nurse for 3 children—good needlewoman.

Wanted immediately, lady to take charge of an infant in return for passage to England.

Wanted capable British Nurse for 2 children—To travel in January.

German speaking governess for outport.

Two English governesses for outports.

English governess, Shanghai.

English girl to teach English in a Russian school.

Employment Required:

Pupils wanted for: English, French, Piano, Violin.

Six stenotypists disengaged.

Three ladies willing to help with children in return for passage.

One school teacher disengaged.

1 Nurse aged 17 years disengaged.

Russian lady requires post as Bank Clerk. Speaks English and French fluently.

Orders for photographs and miniature painting wanted.

THE LAST NIGHT
APOLLO THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m. only
POLA NEGRI
AS THE WILD NYMPH OF THE DESERT
IN THE MASTER-WORK OF ERNST LUBITSCH
"ONE ARABIAN NIGHT"
Eight Extravagantly Magnificent Reels
To-day at 4 p.m.
LON CHANEY, VIRGINIA VALLY
and a star cast in
"THE SHOCK"

SHOWING AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Last 2 Performances
Matinee Today and Tonight
THE SCREEN'S MOST FASCINATING PERSONALITY
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN

"Frivolous Wives"
THE ELABORATE SCREEN PRODUCTION
Here is the screen's greatest lover in a role that would make any wife frivolous!
It's the story of two pretty woman—a husband—and Rudolph—and it asks the startling question: When is a woman married

SPECIAL RACE WEEK PROGRAM
APOLLO THEATRE
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 5th, 6th and 7th
Harry loved Letty and Tommy loved Grace—or they thought they did, which is the same thing. But Grace loved Harry, and Letty loved Tommy and they didn't want to be divorced. So they suggested that they swapp husbands—in a perfectly proper way for a week. And they did. And Tommy begged Letty0to take him back. and Harry implored Grace to cook his meals the rest of his days—AND THEY ALL LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER.

AL CHRISTIE'S
6 Reel Comedy Drama
So Long Letty
from Oliver Moroscos famous Success
R-C PICTURES
ROBERTSON-COLE
SUPER-SPECIAL
A Clean, Crisp, Laugh-Classic of Newly Weds in Dainty Bungalows, Backed by a Picturesque Beach of Chic Sea Nymphs with an Exceptional Cast Including
WALTER HIERS, COLLEEN MOORE, GRACE DARMOND, T. ROY BARNES

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
PUT YOUR HEART TO THIS TEST!!
SEE THE MIGHTIEST LOVE DRAMA OF A DECADE
"IN THE NAME OF THE LAW"
TEST YOUR HEART! If you can sit through this stupendous drama of cyclonic emotions without feeling your pulse pound like a trip-hammer, you're the most hard-boiled person in town.
HERE'S THE TEST—
1. Student suspected of theft. *First Tug At Heart!*
2. Robbery of the bank. *Spine-Tickling Thrill!*
3. Brave girl giving the alarm. *Pulse Begins To Thump!*
4. Great police round-up. *Heart Begins To Pound!*
5. Shooting of Johnny. *Your Nerves Jump Sideways!*
6. The stenographer's peril. *You'll Look For Your Handkerchief!*
7. The great trial scenes. *You'll Want To Stand Up and Shout*

Booking at Robinson's

OLYMPIC THEATRE
On Friday, Nov. 9th at 9.15 p.m.
And Saturday, Nov. 10th at 9.15 p.m.
TWO
GRAND BALLETS
On November 9th
"SWAN LAC"
On November 10th
"DON GUISHOTE"
Given By
XENIA MAKLEZOWA
The Famous Prima-Ballerina of the Russian Imperial Theatre

Mr. D. BINES, Miss MAKLEZOWA'S PARTNER
NEW DECORATIONS, BIG CHORUS of BALLET, AUGUMENTED ORCHESTRA
Admission $3, $2 and $1
Booking at Moutrie's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Johanssen, will leave on Sunday, Nov. 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, Nov. 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, November 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passager Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, November 9, at midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned Ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Sunday morning, November 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 6 at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 6. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KAIPING on November 6, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund. Tel. C. 317.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping on Nov. 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent; The 12 Bund Tel Central 317.

For Foreign Ports

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B. C., SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASH., Via KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer AFRICA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on November 4, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2, Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP AND BREMEN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. Amazon Maru, 15,000 tons, Capt. J. Kurimura, will be despatched from O. S. K. Buoy on November 7, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien str. Adolf von Baeyer, 9,000 tons, Captain Heyer, will be despatched for above ports on or about the November 20th, at ——— For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo is due in Shanghai from Hankow and ports tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Wuhu for Swatow yesterday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Yusang was due to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing was to leave Newchwang for Antung and Swatow on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki tomorrow and docking at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagoya, Yokkaichi and Moji next Wednesday, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kosai Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki next Thursday, and docking at the N. Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta on October 24 and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about November 16.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay on October 16, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein left Port Said on October 17, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 18.

The S.E. s.s. Benares, from Gothenburg, left Suez on October 7 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line m.v. Glengarry is due in Shanghai from London via ports on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Singapore on October 27, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong today. 66To w

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva left London at 2 p.m. October 27, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about December 5.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha from London on Sept. 28, was expected to leave Hongkong at 4 o'clock Friday evening, and arriving in Shanghai about tomorrow. £***£,T

The Glen Line m.v. Glenapp is due in Shanghai from London on November 22.

The Glen Line s.s. Carmarthenshire is due in Shanghai from London on November 30.

The Glen Line m.v. Glentara is due in Shanghai from London on December 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Adrastas left Kobe on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Miike today.

The M.M. s.s. Chili will leave Shanghai for Marseilles via ports on Friday, November 9, and the tender with passengers for the steamer is to leave the French Mail jetty at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Havey baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus left Singapore on Friday, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong next Saturday, November 10.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia is due to leave London next Friday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about December 19.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jester is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, today, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on November 9.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley was due to leave Seattle on Monday, and arriving in Shanghai via Japan ports on November 15.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday, and is expected in Shanghai via Honolulu and Kobe on November 20.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday, and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on November 16.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln, from San Francisco on October 18, was due at Kobe from Honolulu yesterday, and is expected in Shanghai on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on November 11, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on November 13.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on November 21, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on November 24.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Kobe for San Francisco on October 30.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for Kobe on November 15.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on November 24.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar was to leave San Francisco for the Orient on Friday, Nov. 2.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports at noon tomorrow and sails for Hongkong and Manila late in the night. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 2.30 p.m. and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison arrived at Woosung last night, and will steam up the River this morning, docking at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf around 7 o'clock. The liner brings 1,552 bags of mail and 2,000 tons of cargo as well as passengers for Shanghai, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Steamers Arrived

Nov. 3, Yungshin from Ningpo
Nov. 2, H. Kiangteen from Ningpo
Nov. 3, Kiangfoo from Hankow
Nov. 3, Taishun from Newchwang
Nov. 3, Kaiping from Chinwangtao
Nov. 3, Kingsing from Tientsin
Nov. 3, Suiyang from Hongkong
Nov. 3, Scottish Strath from ....
Nov. 3, Kiukiang from H'kong
Nov. 3, Pakhoi from Tientsin
Nov. 3, H. M. S. Hawkins from Cruise.
Nov. 3, Suiwo from Hankow
Nov. 3, Kiangyu from Hankow
Nov. 3, Whangpu from Hankow
Nov. 3, H. M. S. Petersfield from Cruise.
Nov. 3, Yingchow from Pukow

Steamers Departed

Nov. 3, Kungwo for Hankow
Nov. 3, Wuchang for Hankow
Nov. 3, Tachang M. for Hankow
Nov. 3, Liangchow for S.H. C'ton
Nov. 3, Sinkiang for Tsingtao
Nov. 3, Saikio M. for T. Dairen
Nov. 3, Haruna M. for Europe
Nov. 3, Shuntien for W. C. T'tsin
Nov. 3, Mary Horlock for C'bia
Nov. 3, Hakuai M. for Japan
Nov. 3, Wakamatsu M. for Tayeh
Nov. 3, C. Skirmisher for Seattle
Nov. 3, Kangean for Batavia
Nov. 3, Kiangping for Chin'tao
Nov. 3, E. of Canada for H'kong
Nov. 3, Tsekiang for Kiukiang
Nov. 3, Glenogle for Europe
Nov. 3, Glenamoy for Japan
Nov. 3, Yungshin for Ningpo
Nov. 3, H. K'teen for Ningpo

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Taft	Oct. 13
Yankee Arrow	Oct. 19
President Wilson	Oct. 20
President Cleveland	Oct. 27
Tenyo Maru	Oct. 30
India Arrow	Nov. 1

FOR VANCOUVER

Canadian Freighter	Oct. 4
Empress of Russia	Oct. 6
Empress of Asia	Oct. 28

FOR SEATTLE

President McKinley	Oct. 4
West Ison	Oct. 6
Arabia Maru	Oct. 7
President Jackson	Oct. 16
Kaga Maru	Oct. 20
Eldridge	Oct. 23
Manila Maru	Oct. 23
President Jefferson	Oct. 28
King Cadwalton	Nov. 2
Canadian Skirmisher	Nov. 3

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Montague	Oct. 5
Elkridge	Oct. 12
West Jena	Oct. 14
Storviken	Oct. 17
Alcinous	Oct. 21
West Cayote	Oct. 27
West Niger	Nov. 2

FOR COLUMBIA

Mary Horlock	Nov. 3

FOR NEW YORK

Karonga	Oct. 10
Archer	Oct. 16
Patrick Henry	Oct. 18
Hague Maru	Oct. 27
Suruga	Oct. 28
Slavic Prince	Oct. 31
City of Oran	Nov. 2

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Phemius	Oct. 2
Mantua	Oct. 2
Agrapenor	Oct. 4
Telamon	Oct. 4
Hakozaki Maru	Oct. 6
City of Lincoln	Oct. 8
Elpenor	Oct. 13
Karmala	Oct. 16
Glenluce	Oct. 19
Hakusan Maru	Oct. 19
Atreus	Oct. 25
Kitano Maru	Oct. 27
Memnon	Oct. 30
Caledonia	Oct. 30
Teiresias	Nov. 1
Nelloro	Nov. 2
Glenogle	Nov. 3
Haruna Maru	Nov. 3

FOR HAMBURG

Tsushima Maru	Oct. 4
Carl Legien	Oct. 5
Oldenburg	Oct. 9
Weser	Oct. 21
Paris Maru	Oct. 21
London Maru	Oct. 27

FOR ROTTERDAM

Kertosono	Oct. 8

FOR COPENHAGEN

Chile	Nov. 2

FOR BARCELONA

Legazpi	Oct. 20

FOR MARSEILLES

Cordillere	Oct. 12
C. P. Lecocq	Oct. 14
Angers	Oct. 26

FOR TRIESTE

Venezia	Nov. 3

FOR ODESSA

Lenin	Oct. 11

FOR INDIA

Soudan	Oct. 12
Torilla	Oct. 17
Japan	Oct. 31

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC
Passenger and Freight Service
Fast — Frequent — Regular
SEATTLE — VICTORIA
via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 9	Nov. 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 15	Dec. 31
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 27	Jan. 12

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 17
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Nov. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 11
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 23

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, Corner Nanking Road, Kiangse Road.

O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... Nov. 7
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 9
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 5
FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Nov. 4
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Nov. 5
FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ...(Via Tsingtao) ....Nov. 5
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" .....(Via Tsingtao) ....Nov. 20
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Nov. 20
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Dec. 3
FOR JAPAN. For Kobe.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" .....(For Nagasaki) ....Nov. 4
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(For Kobe) .....Nov. 4

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
Quickest Time to Canada, U.S.A and Europe

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	Nov. 20	Dec. 3	E/Asia	July 6	July 21
E/Russia	Dec. 2	Dec. 17	E/Canada	July 22	Aug. 4
E/Australia	Dec. 24	Jan. 9	E/Russia	Aug. 3	Aug. 18
E/Asia	Jan. 18	Jan. 28	E/Australia	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
E/Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 25	E/Asia	Aug. 31	Sept. 15
E/Australia	Feb. 25	Mar. 12	E/Canada	Sept. 16	Sept. 29
E/Asia	Mar. 16	Mar. 31	E/Russia	Sept. 28	Oct. 13
E/Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 21	E/Australia	Oct. 13	Oct. 29
E/Australia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Asia	Oct. 26	Nov. 10
E/Asia	May 11	May 26	E/Canada	Nov. 11	Nov. 24
E/Russia	June 1	June 1	E/Russia	Nov. 23	Dec. 8
E/Australia	June 16	July —	E/Australia	Dec. 8	Dec. 24

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Russia	Nov. 16
Empress of Asia	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Jan. 12
Empress of Australia	Feb. 4

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"Sunshine Belt"

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Pierce	Nov. 10
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 24
S.S. President Taft	Dec. 14
S.S. President Cleveland	Dec. 28
S.S. President Wilson	Jan. 3

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 9
S.S. President Taft	Nov. 30
S.S. President Cleveland	Nov. 14
S.S. President Wilson	Dec. 28
S.S. President Pierce	Jan. 11

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WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Feather River Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Nov. 24
For Manila Direct:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Nov. 14
For Hongkong, and Singapore
U.S.S.B. S.S "WEST PROSPECT" Nov. 28
L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.
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TELEGRAMS—"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
T. K. K.
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Nov. 8
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Nov. 23
Siberia Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 3

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Shinyo Maru Manila via Hongkong	Nov. 5
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Nov. 18
Taiyo Maru, Hongkong only	Dec. 5

Frequent sailings thereafter.
Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN

Omi Maru .....Nov. 7
Kosai Maru .....Nov. 10
Kumano Maru .....Nov. 14
Hakuai Maru .....Nov. 17
†Nagasaki Maru .....Nov. 23
†Shanghai Maru ....Nov. 20

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.

Iyo Maru .....Nov. 8
Shidzuoka Maru .....Nov. 24

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape Town From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE

Kamo Maru .....Nov. 17
Katoni Maru .....Dec. 1
Atsuta Maru .....Dec. 15
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.

Aki Maru .....Nov. 14
Tango Maru .....Dec. 19

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PANAMA

*Taketoyo Maru .....Nov. 6

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Shidzuoka Maru .....Nov. 13
Yokohama Maru .....Dec. 1

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only

Through Bs/L issued to Bombay & Calcutta with transhipment at Japan or Hongkong.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHILI			
PORTHOS	21st Sept.	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
ANGKOR	5th Oct.	11th Nov.	23rd Nov.
CHAMBORD	19th Oct.	25th Nov.	7th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	23rd Dec.	4th Jan.
		6th Dec.	18th Jan.

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
MARSEILLES	A. £. 95	B. £. 89	A. £. 68	B. £. 62
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NORTH CHINA LINE / SOUTH CHINA LINE

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Nov. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Nov. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" ..... Nov. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 24

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" ..... Nov. 4
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 11
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 21

For Portland, Ore., U.S.A., via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 13

For Portland, via Taku Bar and Dairen

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

C. L. Seltz, Attorney. L. R. Schinasi, Freight Agent.

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Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

Steamers due to arrive at Shanghai from Hamburg:

S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 22nd Nov.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Dec.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Jan.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Feb.

Steamers due to leave Shanghai for Hamburg:—

*S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" 9,000 tons d.w. about 20th Nov.
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 22nd Dec.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Jan.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 26th Feb.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER".. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Mar.

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 60 first class passengers.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to the HUGO STINNES LINIEN, 58, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
Telegrams: STINNSEE.
Telephone: C. 6558

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
9 P	Oct. 21	Algol	Fr. Gun-boat
1 C	Oct. 9	Calabria	Ital. Gun-boat
ENB	Oct. 27	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
1 C	Aug. 9	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
BNB	Nov. 3	Hawkins	Br. Cruiser
Mc W	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
	Nov. 3	Petersfield	Br. Gun-boat
NEW		Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat

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(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

*Malwa	Nov. 13	Devanha	Dec. 11	*Macedonia	Jan. 22
†Nyanza	Nov. 20	Kaisar-I-Hind	Dec. 25	Kashgar	Feb. 5
Kaiyan	Nov. 27	Khiva	Jan. 8	Morea	Feb. 19

*Also calls at Bombay
†Extra Steamer.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.

Sicilia	Nov.	10
Soudan	Dec.	8

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkongvia Singapore & Penang

Tortilla	Nov.	4
Japan	Nov.	14

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane

Eastern	Dec.	1
Arafura	Jan.	5
St. Albany	Feb.	2

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Nov. 8	9 p.m.	P. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 24

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Nov. 7	8 p.m.	Adrastus	Marseilles	
Nov. 9	8 a.m.	Chili	Marseilles	Dec. 14

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Chefoo & Newchwang	Today	9 p.m.	Taishun
Chefoo & Tientsin	Nov. 5	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Tsingtao	Nov. 5	2 p.m.	Kohoku M.
Tsingtao & Antung,	Nov. 6	9 p.m.	Waishing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Nov. 6	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Antung and Newchwang	Nov. 6	7.30 a.m.	Chekiang
Chefoo	Nov. 8	9.30 a.m.	Chungking
Tsingtao & Dairy	Nov. 9	9.30 a.m.	Sakaki Maru

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	P. Madison
Hongkong & Canton	Nov. 5	12 noon	Shinyo M.
Foochow	Nov. 5	9 p.m.	Ningshin
Swatow	Nov. 6	9 p.m.	Esang
Hongkong & Canton	Nov. 6	8 p.m.	Amazon M.
Swatow	Nov. 6	7.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Swatow	Nov. 8	9.30 a.m.	Sufyang
Swatow	Nov. 10	10.30 a.m.	Sinkiang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Autsralia & N. Zealand	Today	9 p.m.	P. Madison
Japan ports	Today	10 a.m.	Amur Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Nov. 5	12 noon	Shinyo Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Nov. 6	8 p.m.	Amzazon
Japan ports	Nov. 7	11. a.m.	Omi Maru
Japan ports	Nov. 8	10.30 a.m.	Iyo Maru
Japan ports	Nov. 10	9 p.m.	Kosai

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Nov. 4 9.00 *Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 5 — New York	Bolton Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Nov. 6 — New York	Taketoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 8 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 8 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Nov. 9 — Portland, Ore.	W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 9 — Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 9 — Portland, Ore.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 10 — New York via Suez	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 10 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 13 — Portland, Ore.	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 15 — Aacoma, etc.	Hawaii M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 20 — Vanconver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 21 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 23 — San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 24 — Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 24 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Nov. 24 — Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 2 — Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 2 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 3 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 14 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 15 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 22 — New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 24 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 27 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 28 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S.
Jan. 11 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 13 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 4 — Kobe	Amur Marru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 5 D.L. Kobe	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 7 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 10 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Kosai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 14 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 17 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 20 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 23 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Nov. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	Amazon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 5D.L. Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 7 — Hamburg, etc.	C. of Hankow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 8 — Rotterdam	Oustkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Nov. 8 — Rotterdam, etc.	**Adrastus**	**Br. B. & S.**
Nov. 9 10.00 *Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 10 — Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 10 — Scandinavia	Peru	Dan. E. A. Co.
Nov. 13 — London	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 15 — Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — Hamburg, etc.	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 17 London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 20 — London	†Nyanza	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 20 — Hamburg	A. von Raeyer	Ger. H. S. Line
Nov. 21 — Rotterdam	Ouderkerk	Dut. H. O. T. Co.
Nov. 22 — Hamburg, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 23 — Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 26 — Singapore	W. Prospect	Am. S. & B.
Nov. 27 London	†Kaiyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 27 — Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 1 — London	†Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 3 — Hamburg, etc.	Glengarry	Br. G. L. E. A.
Dec. 6 — London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7 — Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M Cie
Dec. 8 — Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. Co.
Dec. 9 — Hamburg, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 11 — London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 15 — London	Atsuta M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 18 — Hamburg	Hindenburg	Ger. H. S. Line
Dec. 21 — Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 29 — London	†Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 4 — Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	A. Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 23 — London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Nov. 14 — Melbourne, etc.	†Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M. & Co.
Dec. 19 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 2 — Melboure, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 4 — Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 4 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 4 8.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. C.P.S.	
Nov. 5 7.00 Hongkong, Manila	T'sin Ningtao	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5 6.00 *Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 6 9.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Nov. 6 8.00 *Foochow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 6 5.00 Ningpo	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 6 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.	
Nov. 7 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Hain Kiangtoen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 8 11.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 9 — Hongkong, Manila	Sufyang	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 9 — Hongkong	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Nov. 10 noon S. H'kong, C'ton	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Nov. 13 — Hongkong, Manila	Sinklang	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 13 — Manila, Hongkong	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.	
Nov. 14 — Manila	Shidzuoka Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 16 — Hongkong	W. Sequana	Am. B. & S.	
Nov. 17 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.	
Nov. 18 — Hongkong	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line	
Nov. 29 — Hongkong, Manila	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line	
	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 4 8.00 *Dalny, Newchwang	Klukiang	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5 9.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 5 — Dairen, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Nov. 6 — Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 6 — Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.	
Nov. 6 9.00 *Antung, Newchwang	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 6 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 7 D.L. Tsingtao, Antung	Waishing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Nov. 7 — Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A.	
Nov. 8 11.00 *Chefoo, L. Tientsin	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 9 11.00 *Tsingtao, Dalny	Sakaki M.	Jap. D. K. K.	
Nov. 9 — Dairen, etc.	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.	
Nov. 9 — Dairen, etc.	W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 4 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co	
Nov. 5 8.00 *Wuhu	Pakhoi	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 5 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Nov. 6 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 7 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangna	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 9 M.N. Hankok, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 9 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Nov. 8 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.	
Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
M. N.—MIDNIGHT.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
†CARRYING MAIL.	D. L.—DAYLIGHT.		

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 5 and 6 o'clock.

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 5m.	4ft. 7in.	8h. 45m.	5ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)

Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
6	37	7	17

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon Rises	Mon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1.8 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	6h. 16m.	5h. 10m.	5h. 31m.	5h. 55m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.23 in.
November 768.0 mm.

Meteorological Report

November 4, 1923.

Sun rises today at 6.19
Sun sets today at 17.10

SICAWEI

(Inches	Nov. 2. 16 h.	21 h.	Nov. 3. 4 h.	9 h.
Barometer (variation for 24 hours	30.26	30.31	30.30	30.33
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	+0.19	+0.14	+0.12	+0.05
Wind—Direction	+0.08	+0.03	+0.04	+0.02
Wind—Miles per hour	NW	NW	NW	NW
Temperature (Fahr.)	16.8	7.5	6.2	4.3
Humidity %	52°2	43°7	39°8	52°6
Nebulosity (0-10)	49	84	94	61
Rainfall, inches	0	6	0	0

SICAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
November 2.

	Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Barometer (mean of 4 obs.)	30.26	+0.20	30.21
Temperature (Min. 45°9) (Fahr.) (Max. 57°9)	5°19	—4°6	57°3
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)	38.15	0.00	42.43

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hain Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. C. M. Drurgin, D. C. Sims, F. Hall.

Per C.M. s.s. Heinfung from Tientsin and Chefoo: Mrs. Carnochan and child; Mr. Erronis.

Per C.N. s.s. Sufyang from Hongkong: Mr. Nednford, Miss Vale, Mr. and Mrs. Adderson, Mrs. Taylor.

Per I-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Simond and child, Mrs. R. J. Petterson, Miss Loise Fearon, Master B. Fearon, Mr. D. Campbell.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Mrs. de Burgh Newcomb and two children.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Mr. A. R. Johnston.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Nanking: Capt. Carnaghan.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Dr. Parak, Mr. and Mrs. Whitamore, Rev. Father Defebre, Messrs. L. A. and J. M. Chaliot; Dr. Reiss.

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Swatow: Mr. J. A. Offor; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. V. Simon, Miss Hyatt, Mr. H. Hyatt.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihwei: Mr. A. J. Stewart, Miss E. L. Wadman; for Chefoo: Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Dunlap and two children; for Tientsin: Mrs. Shennott, Mr. J. J. Evans.

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AUCTIONS

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, 6th November, 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture and Office Furniture and Sundries.

COMPRISING:—

Teak mahogany stained flat top desk. Teak mahogany stained filing cabinet, Teak book case, Desk chair, Copying press with stand, music stand, Sundry pictures Gramaph one with records and cabinet, Mahogany stained bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Washstand, Wooden double bedstead with wire and other mattresses, Gent's bicycle, (Book, Shelves) dining table, Mirror back sideboard, Dinner wagon, Hat stand Overmantle, Perambulator, bowls, Tapestry curtains, Russia Samovar, New heating stoves Crockery, Glass ware, E. P. ware, Cooking Utensils, Books, and sundries, etc., etc.

ALSO

"Remington Portable" typewriter
Tientsin carpet 9 x 12 and 10 x 14
New "Wellington typewriters
French perfumeries and toilet water
Suite dining room furniture complete 11 pcs in all

NOW ON VIEW

CARGO AUCTION
On Thursday, 8th November, 1923
At 2.30 p.m.

6 Cases Wool, Gent's Leather Shoes, Cinema Films, Shovels, Picks, Spades, Hard Ware, Machinery Parts, Enamelled Ware, Wooden Ware, Sealing Wax, Varnishes, Metal Name Plates, Labels, Cocoa, Pickled Vegetables, Flour, Sample Cuttings Piecegoods, Match Sticks, Cut Seaweeds, Magazines, Belt Oil, Cotton Sacks, Iron Plates, P. Effect.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants Having been favoured with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction At No. 13 Baikal Road.

On Monday, November 5, 1923
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

Excellent Household Furniture and Effects, etc.,

Comprising:—

Hall: Tientsin rug, dark stained hat and umbrella stand, hall table, jardiniere stand, oak framed pictures, etc.,

Drawing room: Axminster carpet, teak mahogany stained silk tapestry covered drawing room suite, fancy centre table, escritoire, mantle mirror, bevelledged mirror back chiffonier, blackwood carved side table, flower stand, gilt frame large oil painting velvet curtain, brass coal box, fire brass, porcelain ware, ornaments, etc.,

Dining Room: Tientsin carpet, oak dark stained mirror back sideboard dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, silver ware cabinet, tapestry upholstered arm chair, oak framed photogravure, E. P., crockery, and porcelain ware, etc.,

Morning Room: Tientsin carpets, tapestry upholstered couch, arm chairs, bookcase, centre table, pictures, embroidered blackwood table screen, electric table fans, etc.,

Bed Rooms Brussels carpet, double mirror doors wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstand, double wooden bedsteads, rattan couch, clothes stand, bed linen, etc.,

Pantry and Kitchen as usual.

also

One Hornless gramophone with record cabinet combined.
One American made large hall stove.

On view Saturday and Sunday, the 3rd and 4th inst.,

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom No. 40 A Kiangse Road On

Wednesday, the 7th Nov. 1923. At 10 a.m. (forenoon)

Excellent Household Furniture and Effects, etc.

Comprising:

Dark stained mirror back hat and umbrella stand, hall table and settee, tapestry covered drawing room furniture, blackwood side table, flower stand, stool, tapestry and velvet covered Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, dark stained mirror back dining room suite, sliding door bookcase, round table, teak mahogany stained curio cabinet, pier glass, escritoire, gilt framed oil painting, oak and mahogany stained bedroom suites, Simmon's bedsteads, high screen, leather covered double spring couch and easy chairs, brass fender, coal box, fire brass, hall stoves, new E. P., and cut glass ware, Chinese ancient curios and ornaments, etc.,

also

A fine assortment of imported new Axminster, Brussels, and tapestry carpets, sizes 12 x 15, 10½ x 13½, 10½ x 12, 9 x 12, 9 x 10½, 98 x 63, and 108 x 72.
Brussels stair carpets
One "Underwood" typewriter No. 5
One Hornless gramophone with record cabinet combined
Five enamelled hall stoves
Six enamelled Simmon's bedsteads
20 Simmon's mattress (sizes 3½ and 5 ft.)

Now on view

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants will sell by Public Auction within their Godown No. 40 A Kiangse Road On

Tuesday, the 5th November 1923.

The following consisting of:—

At 10 a.m. **(Forenoon)** prompt

High class and very excellent woollen cloths (in suit lengths and overcoating lengths of 3¼ and 3½ yards) also in piece All suitable for winter wear.
A quantity of woollen piecegoods
A quantity of tweed and fleece cap making cloths; suitable for winter wear

Sundries, etc.:

139 Ladies and children's bags
298 Pairs ladies lisle gloves assorted colours
235 Pairs ladies mittens
63 ladies leather belts (assorted colours)
162 Rolls ribbons assorted widths each roll 10 yards
100 dozen half hose woollen hosiery.

Now on view

Bandits Still Active Along Railway Line

(Independent News Service)

Anlu, Hupeh (On Szechuen-Hankow R'y Route), Oct. 27—Anlu has been fortunate during the last month or two in having been out of the track of the various bands of bandits that carried Father Melotto about so long. On the one occasion when they did head towards Anlu they were turned back by some soldiers, as you reported. But according to local gossip here that was only partly the reason. They were said to have seized a man traveling eastward from Anlu and closely questioned him about the number of soldiers stationed here. The man told them that he could not pretend to give exact figures, but a strong force had come in lately and there must be about ten thousand of them. That number would be calculated to make the brgands cut Anlu out of their holiday trip in Hupeh. It also did credit to the tarveller's imagination, for our actual troops numbered 150.

A fortnight ago a band of get-rich-quick men from Anlu went off to Ichang to buy opium. As events turned out they got poor quicker still, for they met a band of twenty deserters from (or soldiers of) the Ichang brigade, who relieved them of $700 cash notes. One enterprising merchant a little shrewder than his companions had managed to buy two of our cheques for $100 each, and these were not taken from him. We are expecting a run on foreign cheques now.

"Wyandotte"
DETERGENT
saves
RE-PAINTING

MERCUR
F.93 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Opposite Race Course
Tel. C. 5634

Can supply all your needs in Footwear for Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

Stocks of imported & locally made materials always on hand.

Malaria Epidemic Spreads In Russia

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Nov. 2.—The Commissar of Health states that typhus and cholera have ceased to exist in Russia as epidemics but malaria is increasing, having in some places disabled 60 percent of the working population.

Park Garage, Inc.
Phone N. 3450
198 North Szechuen Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

HIRE CARS

WESTERN STATION — CENTRAL STATION

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QUICK & EFFICIENT SERVICE

Great Northern Garage Co. — Asiatic Motors Inc., General Managers.

WHAT IS LOVE?

IS the answer the same throughout the ages, or—DOES Love vary with each generation?
IS Love now, after such a climactic event as the World War, different from the love of the days of our fathers and mothers?

BY MRS. WILSON WOODROW

One of the most popular story writers and essayists of the day

What is love? Question one. Love knows nothing of this base shadow. Jealousy springs What isn't it?

It is the animating principle of creation on all planes of existence—physical, mental and spiritual. It is the inspiration of life and art. It is the great affirmative, the everlasting positive, and its opposites are negation and death.

More has been said of it, written about it, than any other theme in the world. But it still defies analysis. That is because it is an eternal paradox. It is warm, and human, and earthy; it is transcendental and as high as the heavens. It is the great adventure, and it is the kettle singing on the hearth. It is like fairy gold; try to hoard it and it vanishes. Spend it lavishly, and it increases.

Jealousy dogs its footsteps; from the craving for possession; but no one has ever succeeded in making a chattel of love. It is destroyed, and yet indestructible. There are qualities which foster and help its growth, little, humble, pleasant, qualities like kindness and tolerance and consideration, patience, sympathy and understanding. And it will not thrive except in an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

Sometimes the people who long most for love are the ones who repel it. They will doubt it and distrust it and analyze it. They wrap the cloak of their selfishness about them, and catechize it. And then, indifferent to the cry of their stricken souls, love spread its bright wings and flies out of the window.

BY BRUNO LESSING

Voltaire defines love as "the embroidery of the imagination upon the stuff of nature." This, whether one agrees with it or not, is a clear-cut, comprehensive definition expressed in twelve words. Can anyone give a better definition in twenty-five words?

A prize for the cleverest definition.

Below are a few short definitions from readers:

"Love is that which brings life into being and sustains it until the end."
—Samuel Swett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Love is the appreciation of the endowments of nature."
—Wm. N. Tannenbaum, New York City.

"A lively enjoyable admiration with absolutely no limit."
—Harry C. Jackson, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Love is not mental affinity nor physical attraction though often mistakenly supposed so to be. Mental attraction without support is cold and lifeless. Physical attraction alone is but short lived. Unless the mind and body and heart are welded in oneness, love cannot be said to exist. As love can and does when let, fuse or weld all life, physical, mental and social, a working definition of Love, concise, precise, alliterative and euphonius would be 'Heart Heat.' More elaborately expressed, Love is the life, heat and power of heart, mind, soul and spirit."
—Grant Yerbury, New York City.

"Love is like a spider's web, a most wonderful, delicately wrought work of nature. On a foundation of atmosphere the 'thread of Love' is fastened to pillars of imagination and woven into a circle of indefinite duties. Incomprehensible—arousing desires, either to destroy or mould characters."
—Rose V. Goodwin, Westgate, Cal.

"Love is an invisible dormant flame. Ignited only by touch. Controlled absolutely by the heart. A rapid purifier of the mind. As speedy a muddler. And an unquestionable stimulant."
—M. Adams, N. Y. City.

China Press readers are invited to express their views.

Survey Of Educations On Monday

The setting-up conference of the National Educational Survey, under the direction of Prof. E. L. Terman, will open on Monday. It will be held at the Laborers' Museum of the Chung Hwa Vocational School, West Gate, commencing at 8 a.m.

A force of 100 examiners is being planned for to conduct the survey, which covers grades 3 to 8 inclusive. Government, private and Christian schools are co-operating. The survey will be completed on November 10, including tabulation of results, which will be furnished promptly to all schools participating.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. Chang Fen-ting, of the Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate, or to Rev. E. H. Cressy, East China Christian Educational Association, 20 Museum Road.

Dublin And Ulster Will Confer Over Boundary Question

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 2.—It is announced that the Dublin and Belfast Governments have accepted the invitation of the British Government to appoint representatives to confer with them on the boundary question.

Vessels Due

Adrastas, *Kobe*	Nov.	4
Angkor, *Marseilles*	Nov.	10
Atsuta Maru, *Europe*	Nov.	10
Autolycus, *Liverpool*	Nov.	10
Benmohr, *London*	Nov.	10
Benares, *Gothenburg*	Nov.	5
Changsha, *Hankow*	Nov.	9
Devanha, *London*	Nov.	5
Esang, *Tsingtao*	Nov.	5
Ermland, *Hamburg*	Nov.	4
Fausang, *Tientsin*	Nov.	5
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Nov.	7
Glengarry, *London*	Nov.	8
Hawaii Maru, *U.S.A.*	Nov.	8
Helenus, *Liverpool*	Nov.	4
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Nov.	5
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Nov.	6
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Nov.	4
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Nov.	4
Iyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Nov.	7
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Nov.	12
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Nov.	9
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Nov.	5
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Nov.	8
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Nov.	10
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Nov.	5
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	Nov.	8
Kosai Maru, *Osaka*	Nov.	8
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Nov.	7
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Nov.	12
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Nov.	11
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Nov.	6
Kwangtah, *Hongkong*	Nov.	5
Kwangping, *Chinwangtao*	Nov.	4
L. St. L. Bie, *Europe*	Nov.	5
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Nov.	8
Luenho, *Hankow*	Nov.	10
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Nov.	12
Luchow, *Hongkong*	Nov.	12
Malwa, *Kobe*	Nov.	8
Nganking, *Hankow*	Nov.	7
Ningshin, *Foocoow*	Nov.	4
Niigata Maru, *Nagoya*	Nov.	11
Oostker, *Vladivostok*	Nov.	7
Oanfa, *New York*	Nov.	13
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	Nov.	5
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Nov.	5
Poyang, *Hankow*	Nov.	10
Pres. Pierce, *Hongkong*	Nov.	9
Pres. Madison, *Seattle*	Nov.	4
Pres. Lincoln, *S. Francisco*	Nov.	6
Pres. Grant, *Hongkong*	Nov.	8
Rokko Maru, *Nagoya*	Nov.	9
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Nov.	7
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Nov.	11
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Nov.	8
Shidzuoka Maru, *Seattle*	Nov.	12
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Nov.	11
Shinyo Maru *S. Francisco*	Nov.	5
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Nov.	6
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Nov.	8
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Nov.	7
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Nov.	10
Takeshima Maru, *Nagoya*	Nov.	7
Tatung, *Hongkong*	Nov.	5
Taksang, *Swatow*	Nov.	7
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Nov.	4
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Nov.	4
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Nov.	4
Tungting, *Hankow*	Nov.	4
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Nov.	8
West Jester, *Portland*	Nov.	4
West Jessup, *Portland*	Nov.	11
Waishing, *Hongkong*	Nov.	5
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Nov.	11
Yusang, *Hongkong*	Nov.	7
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Nov.	6

The JADE TREE Studios

Distinctive Christmas Presents

64 Route Ghisi
(Phone-West 1440)

Spell it backwards KLIM BRAND POWDERED MILK

Cheaper than Fresh Milk. Safer than Fresh Milk. Guaranteed Pure Whole Milk. Can be used for all purposes of Fresh Milk.

TIENTSIN RUGS SALE

20 to 30% REDUCTION

Extended one week only, from November 2nd to 8th

Especially good wool, colors and designs, all sizes: 2'x4'—12'x15'. Large stock to be sold quickly

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62671

The Del Monte —AS USUAL

Will be the rendezvous of pleasure lovers every evening after the races.

We will serve a Special Dinner Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 7.30 to 10.30. It's not necessary to tell you how good our dinners are.

The Devil Ballet—flocks of jolly little devils—every night at 11—is the hit of Shanghai.

Remember your friends would like to see Del Monte after the races.

Beginning Wednesday Evening we will produce the Pavlowa Ballet.

The Del Monte

CONVENIENT LOCATION

Is only one of the many reasons that has helped to make this the largest, most modern and best equipped optical establishment.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

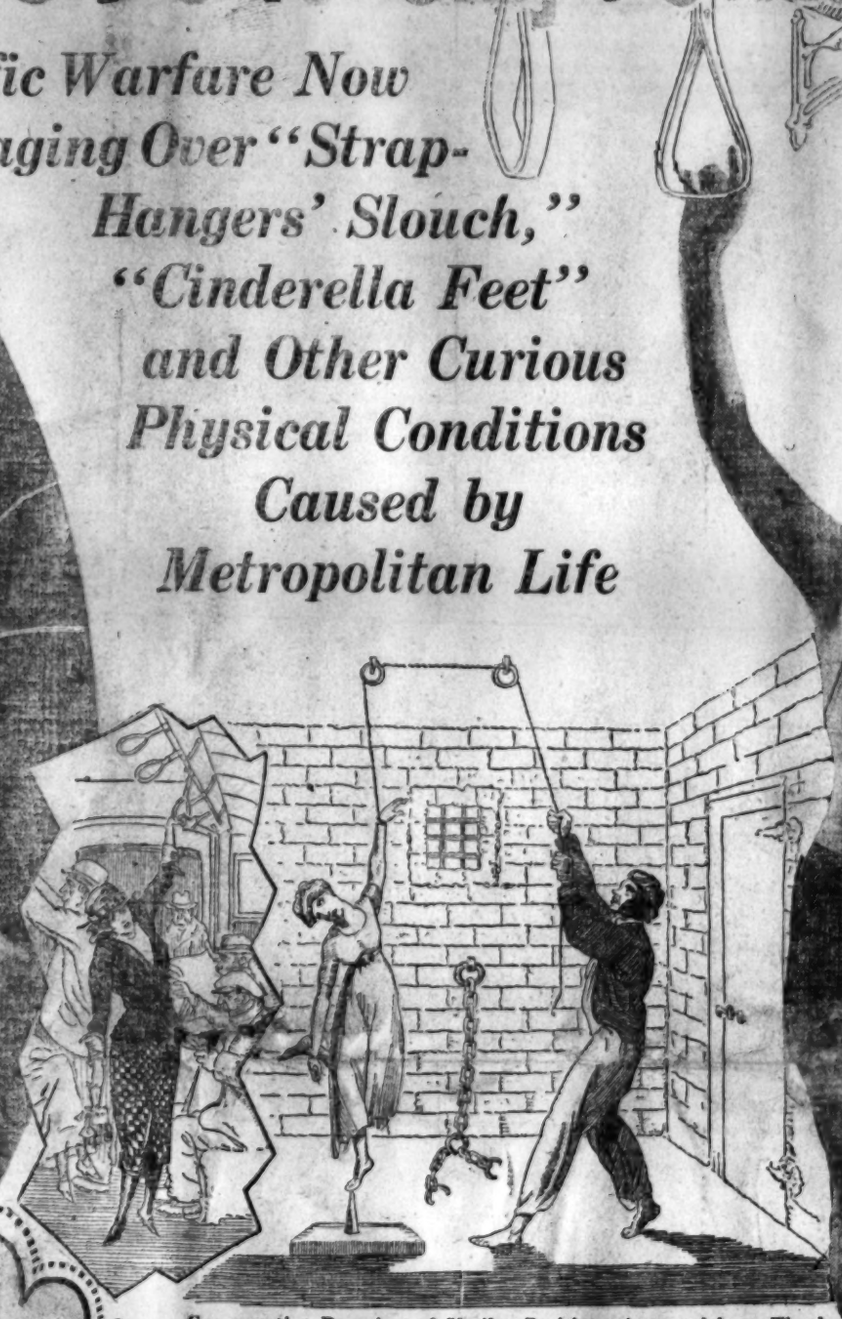
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

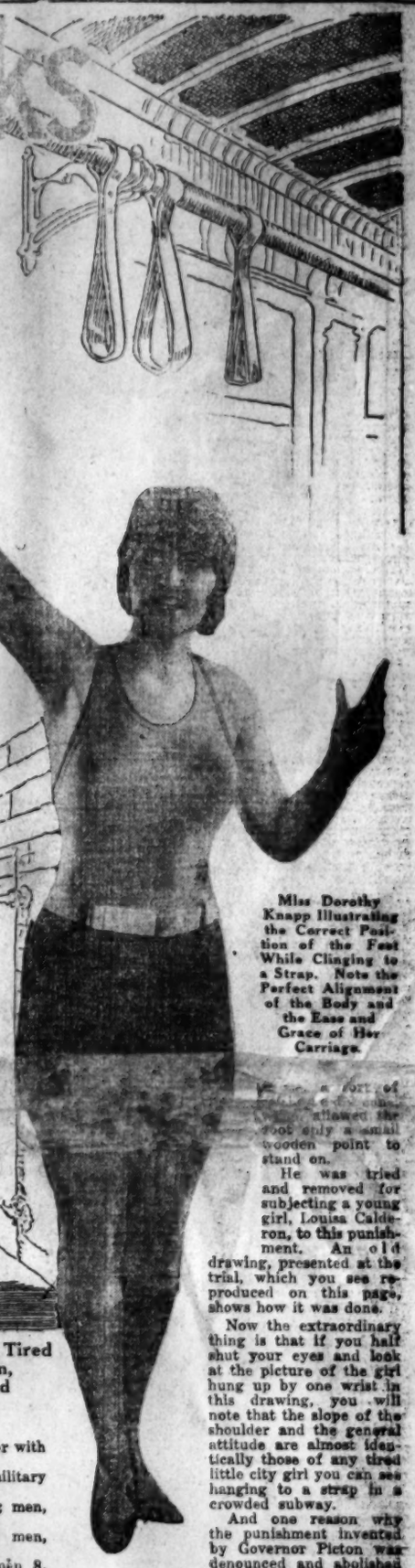
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1923

What Artificial Habits Do To City Folks

And the Scientific Warfare Now Raging Over "Strap-Hangers' Slouch," "Cinderella Feet" and Other Curious Physical Conditions Caused by Metropolitan Life



Comparative Drawing of Similar Positions Assumed by a Tired Girl Strap-hanger in a Subway Car and Louisa Calderon, Tortured on the Island of Trinidad by Being Suspended from a Pulley, with one Foot Resting on a Pointed Cone in Olden Days.



Miss Dorothy Knapp Illustrating the Correct Position of the Feet While Clinging to a Strap. Note the Perfect Alignment of the Body and the Ease and Grace of Her Carriage.

Miss Violet MacMillan, Who Won the Cinderella Prize for Having the Smallest Perfect Feet in New York City.

EXERCISES TO COMBAT FOOT FAULTS.

The Two Top Illustrations Show How to Counteract Strap-hanger Ills and Prevent Falling Arches. With Feet Bare, Stand Erect and Tip-toe in This Position Twenty Times; Then Turn in the Toes and Go Through the Process Again, THUS STRENGTHENING THE ANKLES. Repeat This Exercise Twice Daily. The Two Central Illustrations Indicate How to Build Up Foot and Leg Muscles. Sit on a High Stool OR FIRM TABLE; Stretch the Legs Out, KEEPING THE KNEES STRAIGHT; Point the Toes First Toward the Floor and Then Toward the Shin. Repeat Twenty Times, Very Slowly. The Two Lower Illustrations Show How to Strengthen the Ankle

DOES modern city life distort the human body?

Which is better for your health—to live in the city or the country?

You've heard these questions many times before—but here's a whole new set of answers.

As the answers are in some cases contradictory, you will be interested to determine with which you yourself agree.

The question has just come to the scientific forefront again because of sweeping charges that have been made against city life. The particular city under indictment was New York, but the charges apply generally to all big cities.

"New Yorkers are physically cooked from hard work, from leaning over desks all day, from hurrying, twisting tasks that bend and unevenly develop the body—from continual strap-hanging that pulls up one shoulder, droops the other and leaves the body lop-sided."

This and much more from Dr. S. Cameron Edaiston, of California, in an address before a scientific body in the East.

"For hard work, you have to hand it to Father Knickerbocker. What the old gentleman needs is shorter hours of work, longer hours of play, physical training for everybody and more frequent vacations in the country."

Dr. Alfred G. Glasscock, of Florida, declares that not only New Yorkers, but residents of all large cities inhabited by sedentary persons, live mostly on a diet that is, for them, rank poison.

"The common diet of meat, bread and potatoes, topped off with sweets, is poisonous to people who work in offices. It causes more spinal curvatures and joint deformities than all the football games in America. Ten million children in this country are suffering with prematurely decaying teeth, fifteen million with other deformities.

"Sedentary persons should live mostly on milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Lemons are especially

Three Tracings of Women's Feet, Showing How Shoe Measurements Vary from City to City. The Smallest Is That of Miss MacMillan; Next Largest, New York and Chicago Average, 4½; Largest, Philadelphia and

world knew their medical value to people who live in cities it could not raise enough to meet the demand."

To complete the indictment against the city, before taking up the views of equally respected authorities who disagree with these charges, Dr. R. W. Ramsburg, of Minneapolis; Dr. Ernest Graff, of Elmhurst, L. I.; E. J. Martucci, of Philadelphia, and other experts, declare that New York women and City women generally, as well as the men to a lesser extent, are in danger of becoming a "weak-footed race."

New Yorkers in particular are reported to be growing the smallest and most poorly-shaped feet in the country.

A comparison of the different sizes and shapes of men's and women's feet in various cities of the United States has been made as follows from statistical reports:

New York — Women, 4½ B, with high heels; men, 6.

Chicago—Women, 4½; men, 7; short vamps and wide toes popular with both.

San Francisco — Women, 4½; men, 7½; French heels in favor with women.

St. Paul—Women, 6, with military heels; men, 8.

Detroit—Women, 4½ to 5; men, 7½ to 8.

Milwaukee—Women, 5½; men, 8½.

Los Angeles—Women, 5; men 8.

Washington — Women, 5, with high heels; men, 8.

Pittsburgh—Women, 5½ to 6; men, 8½.

Philadelphia—Women, 5½ to 6, with high heels in vogue; men, 8 to 9.

St. Louis—Women, 4½ to 5½; men, 8 to 9; with low-heeled, comfortable boots popular with both.

Summed up, these declarations, important if true, mean that city dwellers are generally worse off physically than people who live in the country.

But are they true? You may hold whatever opinion you happen to have, for the answer of science—or, rather, the various answers of individual scientists—are highly controversial.

The one point in this revived controversy which has awakened the most serious scientific interest is whether or not strap-hanging in subways, elevated trains and street cars has a tendency to make one shoulder droop and render people lopsided.

Anatomists are inclined to agree that it does if people do it regularly twice a day, and to recommend to you, if you are a strap-hanger, that you make a point of hanging alternately by the right and left hands, so that from day to day the strain and pull will be balanced.

An extremely interesting sidelight on this point has been discovered in an old English book dealing with the trial of a British governor, Sir Thomas Picton, for mistreating people who came under his rule on the island of Trinidad.

It seems that Governor Picton, to punish petty offenders, whether men or women, invented a strap-hanging trick of his own. He would fasten the culprit, standing, by one wrist only, stretched above the head, so that the feet would just touch the ground. In some cases he fastened the other wrist to the opposite foot, so that only one foot could touch the ground, or, to make it a

Miss Knapp Is a Fort of [illegible] allowed the foot only a small wooden point to stand on.

He was tried and removed for subjecting a young girl, Louisa Calderon, to this punishment. An old drawing, presented at the trial, which you see reproduced on this page, shows how it was done.

Now the extraordinary thing is that if you half shut your eyes and look at the picture of the girl hung up by one wrist in this drawing, you will note that the slope of the shoulder and the general attitude are almost identically those of any tired little city girl you can see hanging to a strap in a crowded subway.

And one reason why the punishment invented by Governor Picton was denounced and abolished was the fact that continued subjugation to it made one shoulder permanently higher than the other.

Science is inclined to believe that the analogy is a true one, and that unless city strap-hangers use opposite hands from one day to another their shoulders tend to become uneven.

As to the other charges, there is less agreement. Dr. Mary Halton believes that the city girl, generally, is just as healthy and beautiful as her sister in the country. As to the matter of exercise, she points out that interest in modern girls' athletics is more or less centralized in the cities, and that with Y. W. C. A., Campfire Girls and hiking clubs, the city girl really takes, or can take, excellent care of her muscles. The same, in a general way, holds good for city men, according to her view and that of other physicians. A heavy majority of the best athletes, both men and women, according to statistics, come from cities, taking into consideration the proportionate populations.

As for the question of diet, Senator Royal S. Copeland, former Health Commissioner of New York, and other experts, point out that a great proportion of the best cream, milk, butter, eggs and fresh vegetables are consumed by city people, and that, generally, you can get as good food in a dairy lunch of a big city as you can on any farm in the country—perhaps better than on most farms, because the best stuff is sold to the city markets.

In the late war, city men measured up generally as well as the average farm-bred youths or the young men from small towns. The city man, on the average, was inferior only to the Far Western cowboy type and to the wood-chopping, pioneering fellow from Canada or Australia.

The question of complexions and skins is also controversial, though the city, with its rouge, cold-cream and cosmetics, seems to have the best of it scientifically. All skins fade as youth disappears, but actual scientific record seems to show that the city woman who uses good cosmetics intelligently has a better complexion in middle age than the old-fashioned country woman who uses only soap and water.

But the soundest indictment of all against the city as contrasted with the country is that metropolitan people work and hurry and live at too nervous a tension. It still remains for science to give the final answer to the question, "Is it better to live in the city or the country?" A partial present answer seems to be that it is healthy enough in either environment if you take care of yourself intelligently.

The Last Word in Freakish-Looking, but Beneficial, French Footwear—the "Francis I," with Gaiter-Like Tops and Slashed Sides, Strengthening and Giving Play to the Ankles.

Advance Fur Styles

INSTEAD of a particular pelt being placed in fashion's limelight this season, designers of fur wraps are offering a new silhouette. Caracul, mole, squirrel and sable share popularity, but interest in the latest models will center in the trimming.

The flounce will be in evidence, the same kind of flounce we have already accepted for our new frocks. Sleeves may be wide or narrow; wraps may be long or short, and the collar is given a leeway of innumerable styles.

FOR several reasons we have enjoyed the snug luxury of the fur wrap. Various pelts were included in the vogue. Now we begin to concentrate on the silhouette.

Squirrel, mole and caracul are equally popular. After all, the new line's the thing. And from the numerous styles have been culled the attractive models pictured on this page to-day.

The most prominent of the illustrations demonstrates the popularity of the circular flounce when fur attire demands this trimming for its lower extremity. There are no sleeves—only mere semblances of them in the clever way the strips are laid, and the wrap becomes, in reality, a cape.

It is lined with brilliant checked silk and shows two silk cords leading from the collar closing and terminated with silken tassels.

One wears a straight gown beneath this type of wrap, like that of soft chiffon velvet with its low yoke of crocheted pearls, herewith depicted. Following the natural curve of the figure, the bodice joins the full skirt at a line a little above the hips. There is a rolled girdle of the velvet, displaying strands of pearls intermingled, and a simple head bandeau of pearl-embroidered velvet ribbon placed low on the forehead.

A shoulder cape is slightly lengthened and swung jauntily from a fur wrap in a model appropriate for afternoon wear. Mole skin has been selected for this, and its lustrous strips are alternated at the front with bands of braid embroidery to simulate a tuxedo effect. Narrow grosgrain ribbon is used for the tie-girdle. A smart little hat of felt, the crown of which is softened with a band of maline, completes the costume.

Again the flounce effect is evident in the caracul wrap showing collar and cuffs of sable. The pelt is unusually flat and has the appearance of a silk brocade because of its intricate surface.

Swirling upward as it approaches the front, the caracul flounce is attached to the wrap with a corded top. So cleverly have the formal and informal notes been blended that this costume will serve for dinner, opera or street wear, according to the owner's whim.

The filmy chapeau has been especially created for display with any one of these luxurious wraps at a restaurant. Silk velvet forms the snug crown, and offers a foundation for the wide lace of the unusual brim. Cobwebby wire holds the lace in place, and is used to bend this interesting hat into becoming lines.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Fashion has no race prejudices, for she pays her compliments to all nations—borrows as willingly from brown folk as white—making room in her vast schemes for inspiration from the blacks of the Congo as well as the yellow men of Indo-China.

Every season there is a new coalition of races so far as fashion goes—a little more or less of Spain, a pinch less of Russia, or a few ounces more of the Orient—and in those ounces possibly more of Indo-China and less of ancient Egypt. And all this goes on without jealousies or apparent incongruities. Meantime most followers of fashion go blithely on talking of Persian embroideries, Russian effects in coats, Egyptian coloring, with the blandest sort of unconcern as to what these things really are.

One perennial favorite among the French dressmakers is Scotland—and to them Scotland means but one thing, plaids. To say a material is Scotch is to say that it is plaid—there would be no other direct way to say it. There is nothing vague or indefinite about this. We may be most uncertain in our knowledge of just what Egyptian colors really are, very hazy in our knowledge of Persian embroideries, but a Scotch plaid is easily diagnosed. For in France any plaid is Scotch, and it doesn't, in the least matter whether it matches up with any of the plaids actually adopted by one of the Scotch clans or not.

Sometimes, of course, the authentic tartans are used, and one clever frock shows a small shoulder cape made from a real Scotch shawl, with trimming on the skirt made of the same. It is one of the dark green and black tartans, and the body of the frock is of black cloth.

A charming French frock is of king's blue organdie veiled with mousseline de soie of a lighter blue showing a large plaid of mauve. And this is regarded as quite Scotch, though you would have a hard time to find a Scotch clan to claim this light blue and mauve plaid as its own. This very gown that starts out with Scotch inspiration ends by having a bolero that is distinctly Spanish. But then we have always been told that women in whose veins were mingled the blood of Spanish and Scotch ancestors were especially charming. The Empress Eugenie was one of these. And perhaps the same holds true in clothes.

Sometimes the plaid is not in the cloth at all, but is produced by stitching in contrasting color or by braiding. The sketch shows a frock of this sort, of beige with dark blue braid forming the plaid.

Beige frock with blue braid forming plaid.

For several seasons we have looked to the milliners to launch something very new and very different—but we have looked in vain. Women have found themselves in the position where they actually could wear last summer's hat, or even summer before last's hat, and not look like one of the daughters of Noah just stepped out of the ark. Once six months would put any hat into the museum class.

Milliners seemed to be satisfied with things as they were. While they showed every year certain extremes that were of short duration, every season the conservative choice seemed to remain amazingly like the conservative choice of the season before. But now it really does seem as if a quick change were coming.

Small hat of orange-colored velvet ribbon. It is trimmed with rosettes of the ribbon.

For one thing, French women have taken a sudden fancy for wearing small hats, very small hats. The back and side brim on the poke shape has dwindled to nothing, and the poke or vizor has become insignificent. Crowns themselves have diminished. Though they are high they are skimpy elsewhere.

The black crepe helmet held sway for many weeks in Paris, but now it is giving way to a black helmetshaped hat of Bangkok straw, which is Reboux's contribution to the season. It is trimmed with a band of white georgette ribbon at the base, arranged in horizontal loops, tiny and overlapping in front.

Cocardes of ribbon or fabric were the choice of all smart women, and these have been replaced by small shaving brushes of stiff aigrettes of the sort worn a year ago. Sometimes these shaving-brush ornaments are put at one side and sometimes at a point a few inches above the tip of the nose. This is the arrangement in the new helmets launched by Reboux. They are small with a vizor sharply pointed like a pitcher spout, and the shaving brush is attached to the tip of the spout! Grotesque, but smart.

Before many months great changes may have come about in hats—changes that will tempt us to pack off all the hats we own to the rummage sale with an apology to the committee in charge to boot.

But of one thing be assured. Hats will not be pushed further back on the forehead. In fact, some of the very small brimless hats seem to hide even more of the upper part of our heads than ever. The effect is sometimes amusing when the hat is quite innocent of brim, as the small shape of orange velvet ribbon shown in the sketch.

It seems like a bit of midsummer madness to be thinking of velvet negligees trimmed with fur or marabou in October, but for the makers and purveyors of negligees this is only good business.

Nowadays the designing and making of negligees is an industry all by itself, quite as distinct from the designing and making of frocks as millinery is from the designing and making of wraps. Even the most inexpensive little negligee or breakfast jacket or lounging robe that you buy to wear a few times and then discard is the result of much activity—for the American manufacturer of negligees goes to France for inspiration as usually as does the dressmaker.

Just at present the designers of negligees in France are working in velvets, brocaded velvets, printed velvets and just plain velvets, in metal brocades, and in pile fabrics almost as heavy as those used in making coats. To be sure these rich and heavy stuffs are used in combination with chiffons and georgettes and laces, but they are heavy and warmth-giving garments none the less.

To European women the autumn and winter negligee must have warmth as well as daintiness. There is nothing incongruous about a negligee of velvet and fur. It is only the American, with her cultivated taste for steam heat, who regards these cozy negligees as absurd. All her negligees are of the warm weather sort, because summer heat is her indoor winter atmosphere.

Then there must be a substantial sort of negligee, preferably of washable fabric, to wear during the actual process of dressing.

Negligee of mauve chiffon edged with lace. Trousers are ruffled with lace.

Crepe de chine is an admirable choice for this. And there is the formal negligee that is really an informal house gown.

Then there are the several negligees necessary, even in the active American woman's life, for hours of rest and leisure. The lovely one in the sketch is of this sort. It consists of trousers of mauve chiffon edged with ruffles of creamy lace, and a tunic over them of the same materials.

Paris Talks Of Velvets

Two silk collections which have a great deal of interest to offer both in the matter of weave and pattern novelties are those of Barret et Cie., and Gaillot-Guinot. Both show the season's tendency toward faconne velvet, toward moire, toward Coptic and Persian designs, and toward the use of artificial silk in combination with real silk to achieve effects of brilliance in patterning. Lames are shown in great variety in the two collections, and they are, for the most part, made to achieve a tour de force of brilliance and drapability.

Gaillot-Guinot has introduced something absolutely new in the line of dress silks in the metallic-pile velvets. The pile of these is short and thick, and is formed of very find metal threads. The ground is supple black all silk, and the pile, either gold or silver, is of rather a dull tone; the season of bright metallic taxtiles is on the wane. These metallic pile velvets are offered for the creation of evening cloaks and for trimmings, as they are so rich and thick in appearance that they suggest, at first sight, a very short, brilliant fur.

A reversal of this metallic velvet is shown in the collection of Barret et Cie., who offer a metallic ground velvet with a silk pile. This velvet is of the epingle variety, with the lines of the pile rather widely spaced, so that with the turn of the goods and the play of light the metallic fond shines through the pile in the high lights and disappears, or half disappears, in other sections. Here again the contrast of black is used to set off the metal. This company also makes an epingle velvet printed on the reverse with a brilliant pattern which shows through the pile from certain points of view giving a very pretty "now you see me and now you don't" effect.

Both of these houses show printed and falconne velvets in Persian and Coptic designs as well as in purely modern patternings. The medallion motifs of the Coptic textiles have offered the inspiration for a number of these, and the square or oblong framed designs and conventionalized leaves which are found in Persian pottery appear in others. While the well known Persian palm or "Paisley" designs are still to be seen in the printed silks they are becoming more and more rare and the Persian designs now the most popular are those which resemble the decorations which the Persians paint on the turquoise colored vases and plaques which are so prized by the amateurs of porcelains.

In passing it may be remarked that the French silk designers often go to the pottery of different climes and lands for suggestions of designs and prints. They estimate, and very rightly, that the brush technique which has created the decorations of Persian tiles, Greek vases and Chinese porcelains can be very satisfactorily adapted to the techinque of the block or roller printing process, and their work based upon that theory has proved very successful. One of Barret et Cie.'s most attractive printed velvets was inspired by a Greek vase in the Louvre, and numerous other printed designs have obviously been drawn from numerous pottery decorations.

An impotant feature of this Winter's silk styles are the velvet brocaded chiffons. Both Barret and Gaillot-Guinot show a variety of designs in these. Often the chiffon fond and the velvet patterning upon it will be of the same tone, and in other cases the velvet pile will be of a color contrasting or harmonizing with the fond. Here also the differentiation of the textures of natural and artifical silk will be used, the chiffon being of the natural silk, and the pile of glossy artificial silk. The designs shown include the roundish forms of purely modern designs, geometric forms (Barrett shows a number of these which are very simple and charming) and the medallion motifs containing leaf or flower forms. The slight feathery lines of Persian and Coptic inspired motifs contrast strongly with the large masses which go to make up the modern patterns. Each offers a different genre from which the couturiers choose in creating their models, as each offers a different effect.

The lames this year are very beautiful and quite varied in effect. Barret shows a number of lame brocades which have been printed in colors while Gaillot-Guinot shows some cloky lames which are eminently new and attractive.

The crisp textiles are coming to the fore with the couturiers' interest in ruffles and in the 1880 styles. Moire is the foremost of these, as it is new in texture as well as in quality. Indeed, Barret has taken a great deal of pride in producing a supple moire, which will droop rather than stand crisply, but he also shows a number of different qualities of crisp moire. Gaillot-Guinot has added to his series of plain moires a changeable moire and a glace or cire moire which is very smart and very attractive.

The satins are well represented in both collections, and both show a pressed satin which offers the effect of cordova leather. Failles and taffetas also appear among the series of crisp textiles.

Crepes of many grades also are shown, and there are brocades for linings which use the glossy texture offered by artificial silk to contrast with the duller gloss of the natural silk. Often the artificial silk will appear in gold color or gray to imitate metallic brocade for lining evening cloaks.

The new colors of the season are soft rather than brilliant. The greatest innovation is a violet purple. Slate blue also appears as a novelty. There are various tones of gray, both pinkish and neutral, and the chestnut and tete de negre brown appear repeatedly. Mauve, rose pink and robin's-egg blue stand out among the evening shades.

The collections of both Barret et Cie. and Gaillot-Guinot are very comprehensive. Barret's is particularly interesting for the variety of suppleness which he gives his silks, and for the delicacy of his designs, while Gaillot-Guinot's is notable for its range, both of quality and design.

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Why My Love for Germany's "Miracle" Man Turned to Hate

By Elsie Heims Reinhardt.

"Coward, Brute!" Cries the "Blue Bird" Producer's Lovely Actress-Wife, Who Says He Sought to Tarnish Their Own Child's Name

"FOR eleven years I gave my love and my life to this man, asking not even the protoection of his name. What has been my return?

"He has heralded our secret romance to the world.

"He has branded our first-born with the bar sinister.

"He has made me, on my knees, confess to loves I never had.

"His own loves he flaunted in my face—from a royal princess to his latest infatuation.

"To wed her, he would divorce a faithful wife and disgrace his own child!

"But I will not submit! The love I bore him has become hate. The world calls him Germany's 'miracle man'; I will show him in his true colors—a coward, a brute, a Don Juan!"

BERLIN.

FASHIONABLE and artistic Germany is amazed. Its "perfect stage romance" has crashed. Its "greatest producer" is suing for divorce. Its "loveliest actress" is fighting the suit. She, who was held above reproach, is termed a disciple of unconventional love. He, whom the public hailed as its "miracle man," is painted as a philanderer who would tarnish the good name of his own child in order to be rid of his wife and wed another!

When Max Reinhardt, Napoleon of the Continental stage, producer of the great religious play, "The Miracle"—a genius whose private life was considered impeccable and whose gentle smile seemed the symbol of his character—when Reinhardt, the honored and beloved of all Germany, filed suit for divorce against

Reproduction of the Now-Famous German Newspaper Cartoon, Depicting Max Reinhardt as Half Theatrical Angel and Half Domestic Devil, as Described by His Wife.

Princess Mechtilde Lichnowsky, with Whom, Frau Reinhardt Alleges, the "Miracle Man" Became Infatuated.

his actress wife, Elsie Heims, the stage world of Berlin was stunned.

Not only were these two first in their field—Reinhardt as producer and Elsie Heims as star—but they were first among those celebrated cases to whom observers pointed as shining examples of artists who can live happily together in marriage. Divorce? It seemed impossible!

The unadorned news of the filing of the suit was only the first startler, however. When Reinhardt's detailed charges were made public, it was discovered that, instead of making the usual stereotyped claims of cruelty or incompatibility, he had flung back the curtains and revealed the whole history of an unconventional love life with his own wife!

Briefly stating that he married Elsie Heims in England July 22, 1910, and alleging that their first child, Wolfgang, had been born to them nearly two years before the ceremony, Reinhardt went on to explain:

"We learned to know one another as young actor and actress, and there developed between us one of those love affairs which arise so easily in the theatre and are usually of temporary character. I did not have the intention to legitimate this relation with marriage, for I stood at that time at the beginning of a promising career, which absorbed my interest and my energies to a large extent.

"I was at this time extraordinarily overburdened with my work, so that I was constantly active until far into the night in the interests of far-reaching enterprises founded by me. Moreover, I wanted to retain my freedom as far as possible, and I felt that I was so occupied with my career that I did not consider myself fitted to enter matrimony.

"I repeatedly emphasized this to the defendant. In the first years of our relations she was in agreement that I should not legally make her my wife. In time this attitude of hers changed, however, and she sought in every way and by every means to become my legal wife. The scenes she made were of no avail, and a challenge to a duel that her eldest brother sent me only served to strengthen my refusal.

"Not until the defendant, toward the end of 1908, gave birth to a child—Wolfgang—did I, notwithstanding many warnings, decide for marriage, since I felt that I was related in blood to the newly-born. This marriage was legalized after eleven years of relations out of wedlock."

The last sentence Reinhardt emphasized with heavy underlining in his petition. He continued with the declaration that he had implicit faith in the fidelity of his wife, but that, five years after marriage, she voluntarily confessed misconduct with a number of their friends, including Counselor of Justice Dr. Lubszynski, the actor Beregi and Herr von Wangenheim.

"When I told her of the necessity for a separation, she told others she had been deserted and assumed the role of the faithful wife who sought only her children's welfare. Many men were in her train. She was always the shrew when we were alone together, for we were still under the same roof, and she incited the children against me, in every way making my life miserable. From 1921, however, we have been completely separated."

Reinhardt's Palatial Castle, Leopoldskron, Once the Favorite Residence of King Ludwig I, of Bavaria.

Thus Reinhardt concluded his suit—a document that excited the amazement and wonder of all Germany. Public opinion regarded him, after that, as a stifled genius, jingoed into marriage, betrayed, tricked and hounded by a wife who neither appreciated him nor helped him. And so public opinion stayed until Elsie Heims answered her husband's charges.

"I am in no way ashamed of the love I gave this man," she declared, admitting that his statement regarding their early life together was true, "In spite of the fact that he has made me suffer greatly. It is quite different, however, for the plaintiff, after accepting it, to herald the fact that his eldest son is the child of that early love.

"The malice with which the plaintiff has handled this is but an indication of the moral depths to which he has fallen. As a loving father he should think first of the stain that, through his guilt, is attached to the child."

Max Reinhardt, the Collapse of Whose "Perfect Romance" Has Astonished Fashionable and Artistic Germany.

"He has called me over-ambitious in his suit," went on Mrs. Reinhardt. "He says I tried to make use of his position to further my own place in the theatre. What are the facts? When he produced Maeterlinck's 'The Blue Bird'—to cite but one instance of his cruelty—he needed me so much for the role of 'Mother Love' that he forced me to rehearse the part though I had been ordered, by my physician, to remain in bed, because of illness.

"I deny absolutely his charges that I ever loved another man. The only men I knew were old friends of his who came to our house. But Max was unreasonably jealous. Once he forced me to go to the telephone and call up several of our friends, telling them I could not see them any more. They were frankly puzzled by the message. One of them wrote me a note, asking what I meant. I shall produce that note in court.

"Max says he was unhappy at home. Here is a telegram he sent me as late as April. 'Kiss Wolfgang and Gottfried Wilhelm—a hug for yourself from your old growler who still loves you from the bottom of his heart and could never live without you.' Does that sound unhappy?"

Mrs. Reinhardt startled her interviewers by charging her husband with having fallen in love with prominent women of Germany. She named, among others, Princess Mechtilde Lichnowsky, beautiful and dignified wife of the German ambassador to the Court of St. James just before the World War. Mrs. Reinhardt declared that the Princess was introduced by Reinhardt to his brother, Edmund. The Princess, declared Mrs. Reinhardt, used to visit Edmund at night in Berlin by climbing the fire escape to his apartment.

"My husband's latest love is Helen Thimig, the actress," said Mrs. Reinhardt. "In the Summer of 1920 she eloped with him to his palatial castle of Leopoldskron"—the favorite palace of King Ludwig I. of Bavaria until the wealthy Reinhardt bought it—"and he now wishes to divorce me only so he can marry her.

"But I shall fight his suit to a finish. He has extraordinary power over women, and he has not scrupled to use it. But he shall learn that he cannot flout one woman, his wife, as he wills. When this case is tried in court, I will show Max Reinhardt in his true colors."

Pending the trial, the Reinhardt case is the all-absorbing topic of Germany. Since both sides have shown their cards, as it were, public opinion is at odds. While many declare that a man of Max Reinhardt's genius should be given free reign to live his life as he chooses, others declare his treatment of Elsie Heims—and their eldest child—is shameful.

Among the latter are several German newspapers. In one of these a cartoon shows the face of the "miracle man" with a line dividing it in half. One half, smiling genially, purports to be that Reinhardt whom the public adores; the other half, scowling vindictively, purports to be the real Reinhardt as revealed by his wife.

And the caption under the cartoon is: "Miracle Man or Masquerader?"

Frau Reinhardt, with Her Two Sons, Wolfgang and Gottfried Wilhelm.

Frau Elsie Heims Reinhardt, Who, in Fighting Her Husband's Divorce Suit, Asserts, "He is a coward, a Don Juan, a brute!"

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1923

New Buick Models, With Four Wheel Brakes, Due In Shanghai This Month

Honigsberg Co. Gets Word That First Shipment Will Arrive On The Fifteenth; Many New Features Will Be Found

With entirely new body lines and a number of new and advanced mechanical features, the Buick four and six-cylinder models for 1924 are certain to arouse intense interest in Shanghai when they reach here this month. The first shipment is due to arrive November 15, according to a cable received by H. S. Honigsberg, of H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Inc., distributors in China for this famous car.

The first thing that will strike one's attention when inspecting the 1924 Buicks, is the altered shape of the radiator. From the center of the crown, directly beneath the filled cap, the wings curve downward at a moderate angle of declination until, at a short distance from the sides, they are given a reverse curve outward.

From the new radiator the lines of the hood melt into the sweeping arch of the cowl, and continue thence in a perfect streamline effect to the rear of the body. The body itself, on both the Four and the Six, is lower than before, giving the new Buick an increased attractiveness of appearance from both side and front.

A new drum type head lamp has been adoped, with a front design matching the radiator, which adds distinction to the front of the car. There are numerous other minor refinements in appearance that indicate the careful attention that has been paid to designing the 1924 Buick with a view to making it as handsome a car as possible.

Very few changes have been made in the mechanism of the four-cylinder Buick for 1924. Three of the body styles are continued as before—the two-passenger Roadster, the five-passenger Touring car and the five-passenger Sedan. The Coupe however, which heretofore has been designed for three passengers, now carries four. The seating arrangement of this model is similar to that of the six-cylinder four-passenger Coupe, in that the driver's seat is set slightly forward of the wider seat at the rear accommodating two-passengers, with a folding seat at the right of the driver for a fourth passenger.

The four-cylinder Sport Roadster has been discontinued, it having been found that the section of the buying public who like to own sport model cars find their needs amply met by the fast and powerful Buick six-cylinder sport cars. The two-door Touring Sedan has also been discontinued.

The most important mechanical feature that is found on both the four and six-cylinder Buicks for 1924, is the four-wheel braking system. This excellent product of advanced automobile design was adopted by Buick for its 1924 models after a thorough tryout. It makes the new Bricks wonderfully safe to operate even at high speeds, does away with skidding on slippery roads when the brakes are applied, and decreases wear on the rear tires.

To avoid steering difficulty when the front wheel brakes are in operation, what is called center-point steering has been adopted. This means, in brief, that the angle of the king-bolt is extended, would coincide with the point where the center of the tire touches the road. The dragging action of the front wheels when the brakes are applied, therefore, does not interfere with easy steering, due to the fact that the point of contact of the tire with the road is directly in line with the turning axis of the king-bolt.

All four-wheel brakes are actuated by external contracting bands, operated by the foot brake pedal. The hand brake lever operates internal expanding brakes on the rear wheels alone. The front axle has been redesigned and strengthened to meet the stresses incident to four-wheel braking.

Except for the four wheel braking system found on both four and six-cylinder models, there are not, as was stated before, many mechanical changes of a major nature in the four-cylinder Buick. The six-cylinder Buick, however, has a number of new features of design and construction which deserve mention.

The wheel base has been lengthened from 118 to 120 inches on the sport chassis and from 124 to 128 inches on the long chassis. The stroke of the engine has been increased from 4½ inches to 4⅝ inches, increasing the power and speed and giving a total piston displacement of 255 cubic inches.

The Buick six-cylinder engine now has a detachable cylinder head, and cages are no longer used for the intake and exhaust valves. The detachable cylinder head makes for greater accessibility, and renders removal of carbon, as well as inspection of the inside of the cylinders and of the pistons a comparatively simple matter.

The pressure oiling system has been changed so as to lubricate both the connecting rod and the main bearings, instead of the main center bearings only as before. There is a pressure oil lead extending up one end of the cylinder block to the valve rocker arm shaft, where the oil also lubricates the tops of the push rods and the valve stems. The overflow from this lead is conducted down into the timing gears. The cylinders, pistons, piston pins and cam shaft bearings are lubricated by the rotation of the crank shaft.

The Marvel carburetor has been newly designed, and has a very interesting and effective system of heat control. The amount of exhaust gases which flow into the heat jacket surrounding the carburetor is controlled by a valve operated by a small lever on the dash. This lever operates through a range extending from a full-heat position to a no-heat position. Half way between these two positions is the point at which the lever is placed for normal driving.

In addition to this method for what we might term generally controlling the carburetor heat, the amount of heat is still further varied by a cam, operating on the heat valve, and controlled by the same movement of the throttle lever and accelerator pedal which operates the butter-fly valve controlling the amount of mixture entering the intake manifold. By this device the amount of heat surrounding the carburetor mixing chamber is automatically controlled still further, that the correct temperature is maintained at any range of driving speed.

A refinement in the carburetor itself gives additional effectiveness to the system of heating by exhaust gases. The fuel mixture enters the intake manifold through a steel tube, which transmits heat very readily from the surrounding exhaust gases. This heat being controlled by the two means before mentioned, the mixture enters the cylinders at precisely the correct temperature for every running condition.

For regulating the low-speed needle valve, there is disc with a notch in its rim which registers accurately with a mark on the carburetor above. This makes it easy to determine the adjustment of the low-speed needle valve, and is typical of the high state of development to which the Marvel carburetor has been bought for use in the 1924 Buick.

The frame of the six-cylinder Buick has been stiffened and made stronger, and there is a tubular cross member at the front and the rear. These braces are of steel tubing of great strength.

The number and type of Buick six-cylinder models remains the same for 1924 as for the year past with the addition of a new five passenger commercial Sedan, designed for business use, and mounted upon the 120-inch wheel base. There are 9 other models: the two-passenger Roadster, the five-passenger Touring, and the five-passenger Sedan, all mounted upon the 120 inch chassis, and the four-passenger Coupe, the seven passenger Touring, the seven-passenger Sedan, the five-passenger Brougham Touring Sedan which replaces the former two-door Touring Sedan, the three-passenger Sport Roadster, and the four-passenger Sport Touring mounted on the 128-inch chassis.

With their unusual attractiveness of appearance, and the great value that has evidently been built into them, the 1924 Buicks are among the most interesting and significant cars yet constructed. Motorists in Shanghai should make a point of looking them over carefully. They will find a visit to the Honigsberg Garage when the new cars are placed on display in their showroom, well worth while, and will be surprised at the great advance Buick has made in the past twelve months from the standpoints of increased good looks, greater comfort, better control, and refinement of equipment.

MEDITATIONS OF A MOTOR MINISTER

SKIDDING

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed"

"The wicked stand on slippery places," and the righteous often envy them. But good and bad alike are prone to lose their footing at times, and the careful as well as the careless driver may come to grief at an unexpected moment. In the hour of fancied security "sudden destruction cometh upon them and they shall not escape." Even that eternal vigilance which is the motto of the wise driver is unavailing when an automobile takes the bits in its teeth and the hospital does the rest.

One of the strangest moral teachings of the Bible is about the slippery ways of sin and the danger threatening everybody of skidding on those roads. The cautious drvier suffers least, but experience teaches that every man is liable to yield to a sudden temptation, good men as well as those not so good. The difference between them in moral skidding is that the really good man is mightily sorry for his slip and takes it to heart, while the other class doesn't care much about the fact of slipping but only about any consequences that may be unpleasant.

Some readers of the Bible are sorry that it includes stories of good men who skidded suddenly into the curb or the ditch and were upset. Why not dwell only upon their better qualities and picture them as traveling in the middle of the strait and narrow path, as they mostly did? But the chief value of the Bible is that it doesn't gloss over a man's faults and picture him as an impossible saint, but shows him sorry for his slipping and coming back to travel more cautiously. Our registrar of motor vehicles finds it necessary every day to revoke the driving permits of many unfortunate operators—unfortunate in being involved in accidents; but that is not the law for the moral skidder. God doesn't revoke a man's license to travel on the road to Heaven, no matter how many times he skids disastrously.

When you see a fellow in the ditch, be charitable; perhaps he wasn't altogether to blame. Be humble, for it may be your turn next. Be careful, lest even a worse thing may be your fate. And be helpful, as far as is possible, in getting him out of trouble and in line for a fresh start. The Motor Minister has just been in the ditch and found humanity very friendly.

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will arrive on the S.S. "Oanfa" on Nov. 7th

"Overland Red Bird"

The Sensation of 1924 Models.

A CHEAP

ECONOMICAL

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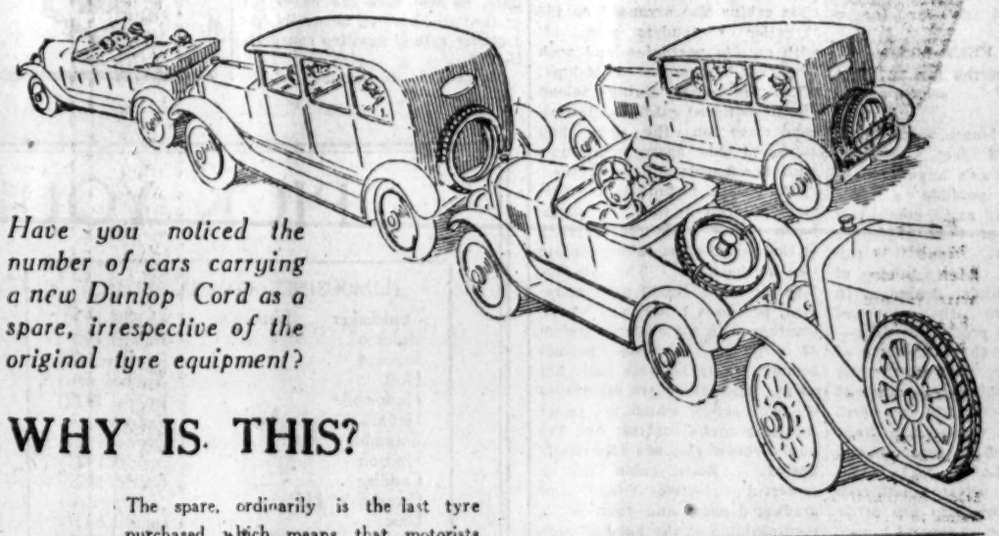
The lesson of the "Spares"



Have you noticed the number of cars carrying a new Dunlop Cord as a spare, irrespective of the original tyre equipment?

WHY IS THIS?

The spare, ordinarily is the last tyre purchased, which means that motorists everywhere are fitting Dunlop Cords.

Be in the fashion—not because it *is* the fashion—but because the Dunlop Cord is the best. A further advantage—it costs less than other tyres, both as regards INITIAL PURCHASE PRICE and RUNNING COST PER MILE.

To Owners of MORRIS-OXFORD, or MORRIS-COWLEY Cars:

These Cars are fitted with 28 x 3½ tyres: carried in stock by the Dunlop Rubber Company.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

PHONES C. 2248 & C. 5051 Cables: "PNEUMATIC"

Play with the Blue Dunlop "MAXFLI" Golf Ball.

Latest P. & O. Steamer Largest Of Company's Fleet

The new P. and O. steamer Mooltan, largest liner of the company's fleet, which is shortly to go on the Australia run via Suez, ran a series of successful trials in Belfast Lough on September 21, according to word received by the local offices of the line.

Lord Inchape, the chairman, and the directors of the company embarked in her the following day, accompanied by Lord Pirrie, chairman of Messrs Harland & Wolff, and the chief officials of the P. & O. and Associated Companies, and she then left for Tilbury Dock, where she arrived at 9 a.m., punctual to schedule time, on the 24th of September.

Her behavior in a hard blow and a high sea when rounding the Land's End demonstrated her to be a beautifully steady ship with a minimum of gentle movement at any wave angle; in quitter weather one might have been ashore, so imperceptible was her motion. She displayed, moreover, an entire absence of vibration, both during an hour's sea-run at full speed and when going at more moderate paces. Commanded by Captain S. Finch, O. B. E., R. N. R., she was programmed to sail for Bombay on the 5th October, and will be followed a month later by her sister ship, the Maloja.

MARKS NEW PHASE

The Mooltan marks a new phase in the later development of the P. & O Company's fleet. A ship in the trade to Australia via Suez, thta can house, dine and sleep in approved comfort six hundred and fifty-six saloon passengers, on levels two tiers or more above the main deck, must be, in size, above the average to which the trade is accustomed. The Mooltan is Messrs. Harland & Wolff's latest finished production, is, in fact, the largest ship in the trade, and the largest yet designed to pass though the Suez Canal. In size, 21,000 gross tons, she equals the moderately big ships of the Atlantic. She is a noble looking vessel, a typical "P. & O." and reproduces in her visible lines that roundness or softness of contour which, as old travellers to Sydney will remember, so notably distinguished the two Belfast ships of the 'sixties: the Arcadia and Oceana. This absence of anything approaching sharpness of line is accentuated in the Mooltan by her cruiser stern. A notable feature of the vessel is the excellence of her second saloon accommodation, which shares the advantages of the first-saloon in that all cabins are portholed cabins, and that the broad central fore and aft spaces on the bridge and shelter decks, dividing the port cabins from those of the starboard side, are filled by continuous ranges of bathrooms and offices. No one, therefore, need go far for a bath.

16 625 FEET LONG

There are berths for 327 first and 329 second-saloon passengers.

The great length, 625 feet, and beam, 73 feet, resulting from the Mooltan's huge tonnage has rendered possible a very compact, roomy and convenient arrangements of her passenger accommodation, and full advantage has been taken of this in the ship's design. In broad outline the forward portion of the promenade deck—sheltered over the full extent of its length by the boat deck above—is occupied by a range of roomy single-berth and two-berth cabins, among which are four suites, panelled in sycamore and furnished in Louis XVI style, each with a private bathroom adjoining. Here also are other bathrooms for general use. Abaft these cabins is the first-saloon reading and music saloon—a pleasant apartment, panelled and framed in sycamore, stained silver gray, the furniture consisting of easy-chairs, settees, writing tables and an excellent grand piano. Abaft of and detached from the music room is the first-saloon lounge or divan. The plan of this saloon provides a number of corner spaces in which are tables with comfortable seats for bridge or other uses. The lounge is lighted on either side by eleven big French widows opening on to the deck and a stained glass roof is carried up to a height of 22 feet. Few similar rooms in the best hotels are larger or loftier; none can be more pleasing. The walls are panelled in ivory white. From the lounge a short vestibule leads to the smoke-room, large and lofty and surmounted by an elaborately decorated stained glass dome. The walls are panelled and framed in cedar wood, and large French windows arranged in pairs, giving a charming effect to the whole. Access is had at the after end of the smoke room to a sheltered verandah, with seats, tables and wicker furniture, which forms one of the ship's special attractions. The after part of this deck affords a wide promenade for second saloon passengers, and throughout the promenade deck's length, from the cabins forward to the second promenade aft, stairways, conveniently placed, lead to the decks below.

FIRST SALOON CABINS

The bridge deck is, as to four fifths of its length, occupied by passenger first and second saloon cabins. Those of the first-class are arranged in three-tier sets, each receiving air and light from its own porthole. These tiers consist respectively of three-berth cabins in pairs, arranged about an inner pair of two berth cabins, these again enclosing, centrally, a single-berth cabin, all being entered from a short central alley-way. The same arrangement exists in the second-saloon portion, with the exception that the first pair of the series are four berth cabins, the second pair and the cabin centrally placed being each arranged for two occupants. At the after end of this deck and adjoining one another are the second saloon smoking and music saloons, both of ample dimensions, with comfortable furniture, and pleasingly walled in pine, finished white and mahogany, respectively. On this deck are also the surgeon's cabin and dispensary and the hospital cabins with, of course, their own bathroom en suite, all fitted in accordance with the best and latest practice at sea. The sick quarters are completed by a pair of isolation hospital cabins, bathroom and offices at the extreme after end of the boat deck.

LARGE DINING SALOONS

Midway on the shelter deck below, and filling half its length, are the first and second dining saloons, with galleys, pantries and service rooms conveniently placed midway between them. The first dining saloon, receiving natural light and air on both sides from 36 large portholes, has seating accommodation for 330 passengers, with tables usually arranged for four or more persons on the restaurant plan. The room is plainly but pleasingly panelled in the Georgian style and finished throughout in ivory white. The second dining saloon is also finished in ivory white with a mahogany dado; and here, again, the tables are planned restaurant fashion and the saloon lighted and aired on either side by large portholes, arranged in pairs. Forward of the first dining saloon are more first-class cabins also arranged on the threatier or tandem plan, all with outside portholes, and with plenty of bathrooms amidships; aft of the second dining saloon are triple-tiered cabins of the second class on the port and starboard side, again with ample bath accommodation amidships.

The cabins include in the first class a large number of single berth rooms while the majority of the second-class cabins contain two berths only. The ship has 3,000 electric lights and, moreover, possesses 1,000 bells which, together with an efficient system of telephones, ensures prompt communication between all her parts. The cabins are fitted with electric heaters which are under the passenger's control; and the public rooms also are electrically heated. Each cabin has a powerful electric fan of graduated speed and there is a reading lamp at the head of each bed in addition to the ordinary cabin lighting.

The Mooltan has two elliptical funnels of somewhat remarkable dimensions and two pole masts. She is divided by eleven bulkheads into twelve watertight compartments and her double bottom, consisting of oil and water ballast tanks, extends throughout her entire length. She has, like other ships of the fleet to which she belongs, large mail, bullion and baggage rooms and insulated store rooms for the carriage of her provisions, and her holds also are insulated for the carriage homewards from Australia of the large quantities of refrigerated produce which she will be capable of stowing.

She is propelled by twin screws actuated by two sets of inverted, direct-acting, quadruple-expansion engines, balanced, to eliminate vibration, on the Yarrow-Schlick-Tweedy system, and driven by steam, at a working pressure of 215 lbs. to the square inch, from six double ended and two single ended cylindrical boilers whose furnaces burn oil fuel under forced draught. The condensers are of the three-flow type with independent air and circulating pumps, electrically driven, and the auxiliary machines all work independently of the main engines. The engine and boiler rooms are ventilated by powerfull electric fans.

The quality in the Mooltan which will form her chief claim to public approval is one which has been built on the practice of former years and is the product of the conservatism and experience which are the foundations of the P. & O. Company's building policy. That quality may be said to consist of a combination of comfort, elegance and efficiency. She is a remarkable vessel and her advent, and that of her sister the Maloja, in Eastern and Australian waters will be awaited with a good deal of interest.

California Puts Tax on Gasoline Instead Of Cars

Now that the gasoline tax is effective in California motorists in that State will begin paying for the highways in proportion to the kind and amount of use they make of them, according to the California State Automobile Association, which estimates that the two cents per gallon tax, together with the $3 annual registration fee, will bring the State a yearly revenue in excess of $18,000,000.

Automobile association engineers made an intense study of the situation covering several years previous to the adoption of a policy which resulted in the passing of the present law at the last session of the Legislature. According to their estimates the total revenue that will accrue to the State during the next two fiscal years will approximate $37,000,000.

One-half of this amount will be used exclusively by the State in maintenance, resurfacing, widening and reconstruction of existing highways. An equal sum will be divided among the counties of the State where similar improvements in county road systems will be made possible.

Automobile association officials who assisted in the work of drafting and passing of the gasoline tax bill at the last session of the Legislature point out that it is the most equitable method of motor vehicle taxation yet devised. In taxing gasoline consumption, the tax in effect meters the use of highways and roads, much the same as gas, electricity and water are metered.

Likewise the two elements, speed and weight, which engineering investigation have shown to be the most destructive factors in the breaking up of the highways, are taken into consideration by the gasoline tax. The operator who drives at excessive high speeds consumes more gasoline per mile, as also does the heavy car or the truck, which naturally has a higher rate of gasoline consumption.

The added destruction of the highways by trucks and busses is taken further into consideration under the "California Vehicle Act," the companion to the gasoline tax law, which provides weight tax for certain vehicles carrying passengers and property for hire, depending in amount upon the weight of the vehicle laden, and the nature of the tire equipment.

The gasoline tax also works to place a heavier charge on the truck operator who carries the maximum legal load, because the gasoline consumption under those conditions will be higher per mile than if a similar truck were operated with a lighter load.

The consumer and retailer will be relieved from all detail in connection with the collection of the gasoline tax, which will be collected from the producer or distributors, as defined in the act, thus reducing the expenses of collection and insuring a maximum return to the State. Distributors are required to keep such records as the State Board of Equalization may require and make payments of the tax quarterly. The first payment will be due on December 31 of this year.

The State and various counties will share equally in the proceeds from the gasoline tax and the registration fees. The counties are to receive their share in proportion to the ratio which the number of vehicles registered in that county bears to the total in the State. Counties must use these funds exclusively for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts.

Persons purchasing gasoline for other uses than motor vehicle fuel will be reimbursed the amount of the tax paid by filing proper affidavit with the State Controller. Under this provision motor vehicle fuel used in farm tractors, motor boats, stationary engines, etc., will escape the operation of the tax.

For the average motorist, who, according to statistics gathered by Automobile Association engineers, operates his automobile 6200 miles a year with an average consumption of one gallon every twelve miles, will pay a tax of $10.34 a year in addition to the flat registration fee of $3, a total of $13.34.

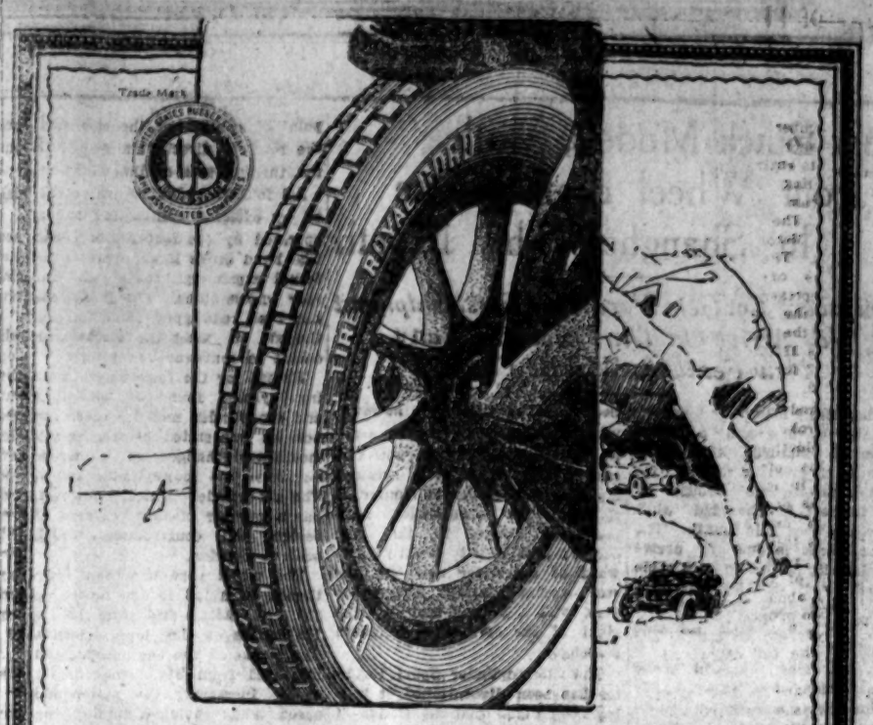
The Lenglen Of Motor Cyclists

Motor-cycling has taken its place among feminine pastimes, largely through the wonderful performances of Miss Cottle, of Wallasey—the Suzanne Lenglen of the road. Starting motor-cycling at the age of 15, Miss Cottle holds upwards of twenty gold medals and many first prize and valuable cups, but her crowning performances have been this year, when she won the highest possible honours in the Scottish and then in the English Six Days' Trials.

Intending to be a doctor, Miss Cottle studied for the medical profession, but dropped this during the war, when she tried to get a position as a despatch-rider, but was persistently refused because of official prejudice against women riders. Apart from motor-cycling her principal hobby is lacrosse. Young as she is—only 22—Miss Cottle is well known in Liverpool political circles as an active Conservative and assistant-secretary of the local branch of the League of Nations' Union.

When this fair mistress of the road began motor-cycling it was with an old and very second-hand machine. It was the constant repairing of this which gave her the intimate technical knowledge of the motor bicycle. Her greatest performances have been on the 2¾ h.p. Raleigh, of which Miss Cottle is a warm advocate as the ideal machine for the lady motor-cyclist. It was on this that her great successes in the two greatest road trials of the year were made and also the star ascent of one of the worst hills in the English Six Days'; a hill where many of the male competitors failed and no other woman competitor attempted. With such a machine as the Raleigh, Miss Cottle believes there is a vast future before the motor-bicycle for ladies, with its handiness of control, complete security and its ability to go anywhere and get back again without trouble.

Miss Cottle was educated at the Wallasey High School, where she matriculated and took the Senior Oxford at the age of 14; an illustration of the combination of mental and physical charms which adds lustre to her name. Quiet and a retiring, she is a typical healthy English girl, claiming no special attributes beyond a love of the open air, but by her example she will undoubtedly set many of her sisters thinking of the possibilities of the light-bicycle, particularly as personified in Miss Cottle's own choice—the smart and highly efficient 2¾ h.p. Raleigh.

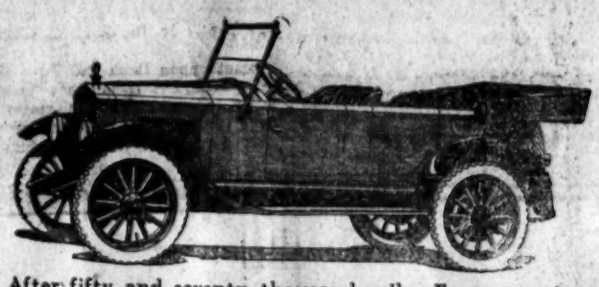


Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road

Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire



Hidden Values Keep
ESSEX
Young in Long Run

After fifty and seventy thousand miles Essex cars keep the dash and action of new cars. They stay tight and quiet. They keep their economy of operation and maintenance. Qualities like these make Essex cost less in the long run than the lowest priced cars because of the difference in repair, maintenance and replacement costs.

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

HUDFORD MOTORS

Corner Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road
Telephone C. 3804

ESSEX MOTOR CARS

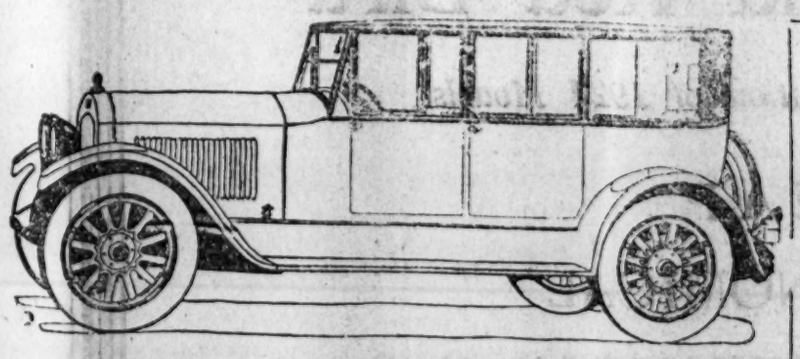
PICK YOUR CAR AT HALF-PRICE

(LIMOUSINES: COUPES: SEDANS)

Studebaker	Limousine	(model 1922)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	,,	(latest model)
Dort	,,	(brand new)
Hupmobile	,,	(model 1922)
Haynes 6	,,	(just as new)
Columbia	,,	(model 1921)
Hudson	,,	model 1921)
Cadillac	,,	(model 1922)
Crossley 18 H.P.	,,	just as new)
Unic	,,	(model 1921)
De Dion Bouton	Sedan	(model 1921)
Citroen	,,	(model 1921)
Morris-Oxford	Coupe	(model 1921)
Essex	,,	latest model)
Austin 20	Cabriolet	(model 1922)
Fiat	,,	late model)

Auto Castle is the largest used car mart in Shanghai and because of the evershifting conditions in this port there are always a number of used cars in first class condition being placed upon the local market every month. It is the first choice of these cars which we offer you at prices which average only half of what you would have to pay for a new car. And every car we sell is guaranteed.

We are in the market for slightly used cars of the better sort. Best prices.

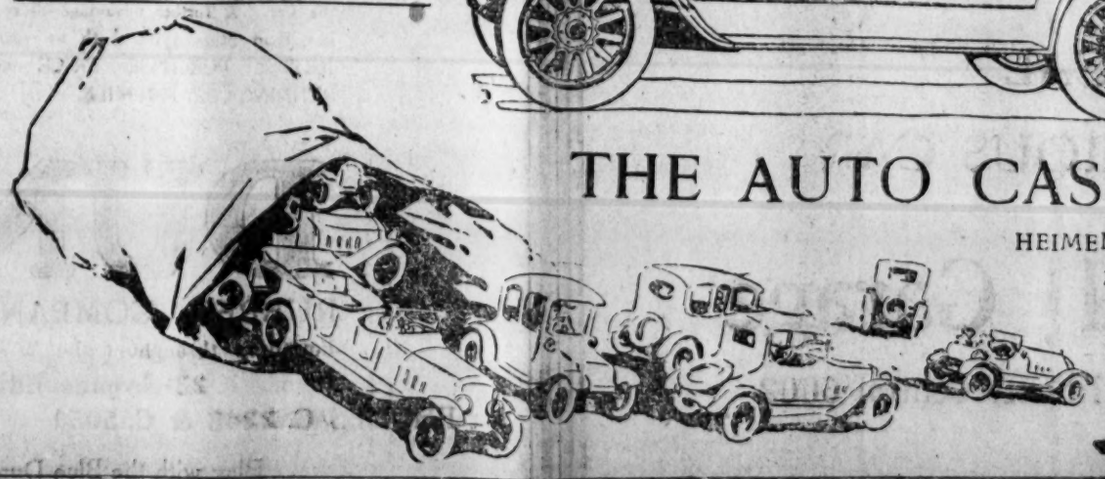


(5-7 SEATER TOURING CARS)

Dodge	5 Pass.	(model 1921)
Essex	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5-7 ,,	(model 1921)
Overland	5 ,,	(model 90)
Studebaker	5 ,,	(light six)
Hupmobile	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Chandler	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Durant	5 ,,	(like new)
Cadillac	5-7 ,,	(model 1921)
Cubitt	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Humber	5 ,,	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Studebaker	Sport	(model 1921)
Hupmobile	Roadster	(model 1922)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1921)
Standard	,,	(model 1021)



THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS.
226-228 Avenue Joffre
PHONES: MANAGER'S OFFICE C. 401
GENERAL OFFICE C. 402

Studebaker Surpasses Its 1922 Sales Record

Total Of 110,540 Cars Produced Up To September As Against 109,222 For Full Year 1922

On September 1st this year, the Studebaker Corporation had surpassed its entire production for 1922, according to a report just received from the Studebaker factory by The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Studebaker distributors. The sales of the last four months of this year will therefore represent this year's increase over the 1922 record. Production for the first eight months of 1923 was 110,540 cars as compwith 109,222 for the full calendar year of 1922.

August production was 15,700 cars, and broke all previous records. Production for the first eight months of 1923 was more than 32,000 in excess of the first eight months of last year.

Sales are expected to exceed 150,000 cars this year as against 110,269 last year. And they are well ahead of production which amounts to about 30,000 cars for the first two months of the present quarter as compared with 30,199 for the full third quarter last year.

All plants are running at capacity to meet the continuous, large demand for Studebaker cars from virtually every section of the world.

Buildings are now under construction at South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A., which will increase Studebaker manufacturing facilities still further in order to meet more adequately the insistent demand for Studebaker cars. Work on these additions, requiring an investment of approximately $6,000,000 (£1,225,000), is progressing rapidly.

The new six-story body building, now nearing completion, contains 480,000 square feet of floor space. It is expected that the building will be ready for use before snow flies.

Shipping will be facilitated by a new, four-story storage building and a train shed which are being added to the present facilities. Dimensions of each of these additions are 76 + 364 feet. Both are now practicaly under roof and will be soon ready for use.

A mammoth new foundry, alone costing approximately $2,500,000 (£515,000) will measure 722 + 683 feet. When finished this will be the largest grey iron foundry in the automobile industry.

Studebaker's factory facilities today are unexcelled in the industry, and its financial standing and splendid reputation are the subject of favourable discussion throughout the world.

Shanghai Woman Drives Across America By Car

The intensely interesting description of a 4,200 miles trip across America by Mrs. Swan at the Union Church Ladies' society made many of her audience wish for a similar experience.

It was rather an undertaking for a family of six, but in spite of warnings and advice from friends they set off in the very best of spirits in their Dodge Brothers car. With the aid of maps and diagrams, Mrs. Swan made her story beautifully clear. Starting from Chicago on a bitterly cold day, sleeting and snowing, they ran into delightful warmth, fruit trees blossoming and birds twittering, before the first day ended. The mud of Missouri rather damped their ardour and although they had to give up the fight and make the last 125 miles by rail, they were still hopeful and happy.

Starting again from Kansas City they drove over perfect roads through rolling green wooded country, alive with jack rabbits. Here they saw prosperous sugarbeet ranches, nestling here and there among the trees. Colorado, with its blue skies, wonderful air, and marvellous mountains had a great charm for the party. The gold mining camps also proved of interest. Dropping down into New Mexico they found the outstanding things were the adobe huts, with the grey blue doors and window frames—color said to be the emblem of virtue—and the pueblos through which they drove.

Arizona was full of romance with its cliff dwellings. They actually saw thumb marks on the mortar used in these little houses showing that real live people had been there at one time. Crossing the desert, contrary to expectations, they found it a mass of bloom,—patches of cerise blossom like a carpet, and the gorgeous, flaming vermillich cactus towering conspicuous. Halfway across they rested under the stars, no one pitching tent that night. California was another sight with its beautiful fruit farms, run mainly by Italian labourers. The owners sell the fruit on the trees, and the Italians do the picking sorting and marketing. There was a grand clean up at Los Angeles before they made the last stages of their long trip to Seattle, where they caught the steamer for China.

Summing up Mrs. Swan said they were impressed with the very few motor accidents they came across—they themselves had none—in this long journey; compared prices of food stuffs and gas in the different States, and emphasized the joy of living on the open road, where food tasted perfectly delicious and every minute of the day was a delight.

At the close Mrs. Fayer moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Swan for her extremely interesting address.

Here's Cure For Squeaking Brakes

Squeaking is often due to dirt and grit imbedded in the brake lining. When the brake lining is forced against the drum, squeaks and chattering sounds develop. This condition may be temporarily eliminated by pouring water on the lining; however, the best remedy is to remove the band. A good stiff brushing with a wire brush and kerosene will remove the grit. If the grit is deeply imbedded, a mixture of powdered rosin and castor oil applied to the lining will remedy the trouble. If the lining is worn so that the rivet heads come in contact with the drum, squeaking will result. The best remedy in this case is to replace the lining, although the condition may be improved by sinking the heads below the surface of the lining.—Automobile Digest.

Franklin Shows 30 Improvements In Fall Models

Invention Announced Which Overcomes Long-Time Problem Of Industry

A bulletin just issued by the Franklin Automobile Company to its dealers announces Franklin fall models with 30 improvements, the culmination of one year's development of the Series 10 design.

From a performance standpoint, the new constructions contribute to quietness of motor and body, efficient lubrication, long life, restful driving and fine appearance.

Although the details are not made public, it is known that the latest Franklin design incorporates the personal invention of a Franklin engineer, which, it is said, masters a problem with which automobile engineers have been wrestling for years. Franklin dealers are now preparing for a world-wide demonstration of this device.

The new features that have been worked out in Franklin bodies are in the nature of refinements in the finishing, trimming and seating provisions.

The major advancements are regularly specified for the first time in current production, while others have been added at earlier intervals in accordance with the Franklin policy of progressive development of design, the benefits from which become available to the owner immediately upon completion.

Alcohol From Sugar Provides Hawaii Fuel

New Fuel Makes Less Carbon In Cylinders

(Foreign Press Service)

Honolulu.—Gasoline shortage holds no terrors for the Hawaiian Islands. Their chief crop, sugar cane, is not only able to supply all the motor fuel needed locally, but also enough surplus to allow exportation, should the price of gasoline rise much above its present level.

The manufacture of industrial alcohol from molasses is merely awaiting demand, according to an extensive report issued by the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Technical problems, are reported to have been solved in a satisfactory way with respect to manufacturing both motor alcohol and stove alcohol for domestic fuel purposes. One sugar plantation now has in operation an industrial alcohol distillery which is supplying the needs of thirty-two trucks, twenty passenger cars and two tractors owned by the plantation and its employes. Five hundred stoves used in the kitchens of the field laborers are also being supplied with fuel from this distillery.

Difficulties incident to the substitution of motor alcohol for gasoline in automobiles are said to have been overcome. Much experimentation was necessary in arriving at the present satisfactory formula but now there is essentially no difference between motor alcohol and gasoline in facility of starting or general ease of operation. The Automobiles which have been operated with alcohol for several years, have less carbon trouble than when they used gasoline. Proper carburetors are suitable for alcohol.

Alcohol possesses certain advantages over kerosene as a kitchen fuel. It burns with a clean flame, without smoke or soot. In point of fire risk, it is more inflammable, but more readily extinguished by water. A greater volume of alcohol is required, except in so far as sooty utensils reduce the efficiency of kerosene.

PROTECT YOUR SPARE TYRE AND TOP

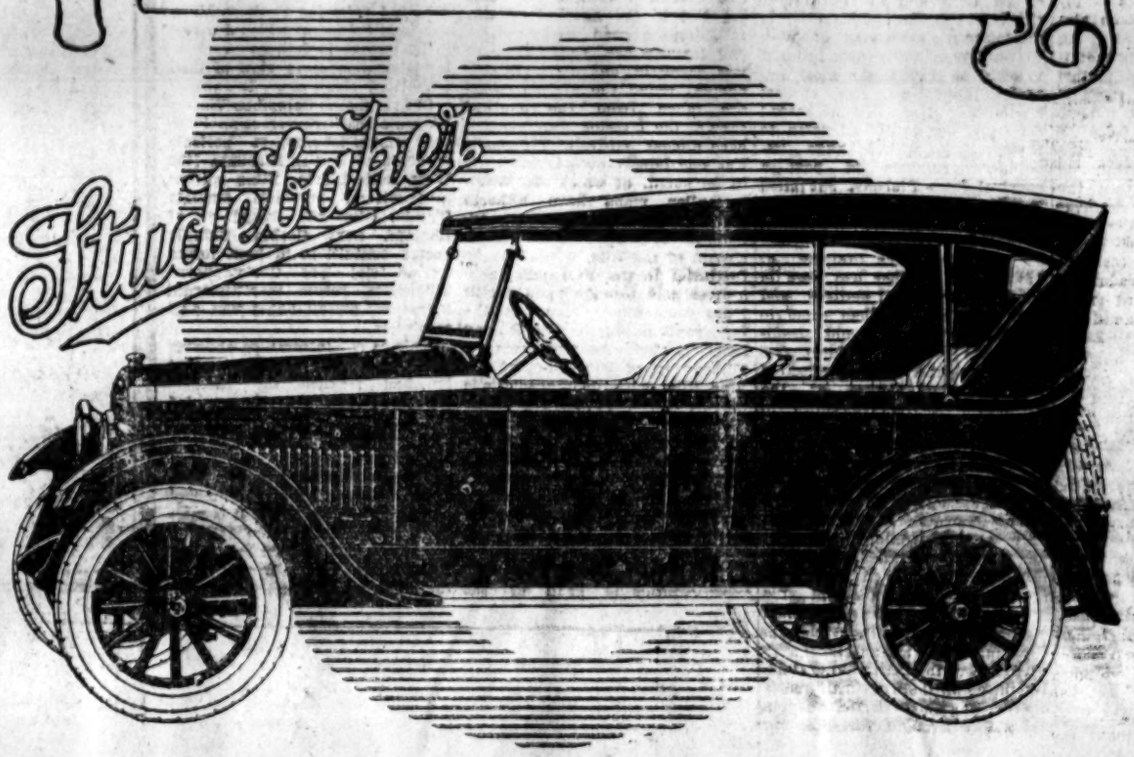
Motorists are now appreciating the manner in which Goodyear Tyre and Top Paint keeps water, air and greasy dirt from damaging rubber and top materials.

Goodyear Tyre and Top Paint is a real protective covering. It contains no destructive oil. It dries to a beautiful jet black in fifteen minutes.

A tyre-size can of Goodyear Paint coats a spare tyre. It is also packed in pint, quart and gallon cans.

GOODYEAR
TYRE PAINT

CYLINDERS



The CAR that has passed all tests with DISTINCTION

—in gasoline and upkeep economy
—in power
—in long life
—in second hand value

A DISTINCTIVE CAR

LIGHT SIX TOURING
(*as shown above*)

LIGHT SIX ROADSTER
" " COUPE
" " LIMOUSINE

SPECIAL SIX ROADSTER
" " TOURING
" " LIMOUSINE

BIG SIX TOURING

BIG SIX LIMOUSINE

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE WEST 1641-2-3

This is a STUDEBAKER year.

The Discovery Of America

BY EDWARD HEAWOOD
(*Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, in the London Times*)

The study of old maps, of which the foundations were laid last century by Jomard, Santarem, and Lelewel, finds each year new votaries, and its value as a branch of historical research is now generally recognised. So keenly has the search for such documents been prosecuted that it might be thought that little of importance remained to be unearthed in this field. Yet important discoveries continue to be made, and by no means the least notable is the recent finding of a hitherto unknown Italian world map, dated 1506, a unique copy of which, we are glad to announce, has been secured by purchase for the British Museum. The claims of this map to attention are obvious if only for the reason that it belongs to the comparatively small group of such documents dating from the decades immediately following the discovery of America; and not only so, but it can apparently claim the unique distinction of being the first printed map in which the discoveries of Columbus and his contemporaries are set down at all.

Although the map itself has been unknown to students, they have not been without some hint that such a map existed. An inscription upon it records that it was made "diligentia Joani mathei Contarini, arte et ingenio francisci Roscli florentini, 1506 data." From this, and from a second inscription giving the principal credit to Contarini, we may conclude that he was the real author, Roselli the engraver and perhaps publisher. Contarini appears quite unknown as a cosmographer, but some scanty details about Roselli's work in this field have come to light within recent years. He was the younger brother of the wellknown painter Cosimo Roselli, and through the still existing inventory of a shop kept at Florence by his son Alessandro has been known as the author of a large view of Florence which served as the model for a reduced version given in the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493. The inventory includes many important maps and plans, almost all of which have been quite lost to sight. Two undated maps by Francisco Roselli have however been known, which, though smaller and altogether less important than the newly found example, show some close resemblances, have been put down as made quite early in the sixteenth century. But various considerations into which we cannot enter here, point to the British Museum map as the first made of the three. Now a statement in the Rome Ptolemy of 1508 tells us that a map ("pictura") of the newly found regions had already appeared at Venice from the hands of a diligent cosmographer, and as the mere name of Contarini at once suggests Venice—to which city, moreover, Roselli is said to have migrated from Florence—it seems quite possible that the British Museum map may be the very document spoken of in 1508. On the other hand, there are also hints of a map or maps made in Florence about the same time, and as the water-mark of the paper used points to its having been made in Tuscany, it may well be that in the newly found map we have one of the many lost documents of the kind that must have issued from the Tuscan capital.

In order to give Contarini's map its proper place among other maps of its time, it should be recalled that these fall into two main groups—the nautical charts, showing the results of the latest discoveries; and the more academic productions offered to the public by learned men, which, by their reverence for authority, mixed the new and the old data in a somewhat disconcerting way. Of the former class we have (among others) the Spanish chart of La Cosa and the Portuguese charts of Cantino and Canerio; in the latter the great map of Waldseemuller of 1507 (only brought to light in 1901), the most imposing though not the earliest specimen. Maps of the second class give an undue extension to Eastern Asia, with a huge imaginary peninsula in part a survival from Ptolemy, but filled in with data from Marco Polo. An intermediate position is occupied by the map of Johan Ruysch, issued in the Rome Ptolemy of 1508. Its author had been in touch with nautical matters and was more inclined than some to break away from the old traditions. In its fan-like form, due to the use of a conical projection for a complete picture of the world, Ruysch's map has hitherto been considered unique.

Now, if for nothing else, the Contarini map would have deserved attention as another, and earlier, example of the use of the same constructional framework. At first sight it might be thought merely another version of Ruysch's map, so similar is it in general appearance, and also in the special feature of the attachment of the Portuguese discoveries in Newfoundland to an imaginary extension of the Continent of Asia. But in detail there is little close agreement, and even the degree net shows a slight variation in that the meridians meet at the pole in Ruysch, but at a point beyond the pole (which thus itself becomes a circle) in Contarini. The latter is somewhat the larger.

In its geographical detail Contarini's map shows certain resemblances to Waldseemuller's of 1507, especially in Asia, where it displays the same combination of ancient legend and scrape of authentic information as does its larger rival. Since the larger map is the later there can be no question of actual copying, and the remarkable similarity of many of the legends, as well as of the outlines (Contarini showing once more the great southeastern peninsula above spoken of), must be due solely to the use of common sources. In one respect Contarini shows a greater advance than Waldseemuller, in his somewhat half-hearted attempt to incorporate the results of the Portuguese voyages to the East by inserting the Indian Peninsula, omitted by Ptolemy. But it is still far too small, and is actually placed west of the Indus, though the insertion on it of the chief ports of the Malabar Coast sufficiently identifies it. In Arabia we find the name of Mecca, already shown in the MS. Catalan map of 1375, but not by Waldseemuller.

VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS

In the outlines of both Europe and Africa we are struck with the general correctness of the picture which shows that the compiler had availed himself of the data supplied by the nautical charts. In Europe a good many places and features are shown more or less correctly, but while the few names round the African coasts are taken from the nautical charts, the interior geography is here almost entirely Ptolemaic. But one important innovation is to be noted, of which the Waldseemuller maps have hitherto given the earliest known examples. A great western headstream of the Nile is added by Contarini to the Ptolemaic lake-sources, and brought from a still more exaggerated distance in the far south. Strange as it may seem, it obviously represents a glimmering of knowledge of the Blue Nile, with its characteristic curve and source in Lake Tsana. This extraordinary misplacement of Abyssinian hydrography had a profound influence on the mapping of Central Africa for a couple of centuries, so that here, too, the newly found map claims attention as an early link in the chain of evolution.

But it is for its first graphic representation in print of the results of Columbus's voyages that the map secured by the British Museum will attract most attention, and as the priority in this respect, long thought to rest with Ruysch, passed from him to Waldseemuller on the discovery of the latter's map of 1507, so this last must now, it seems, yield to its newly found rival. The name America, afterwards adopted at Waldseemuller's own suggestion, does not of course appear, the only general name applied to the continent being the "Terra S. Crucis," given to Brazil when reached by Cabral in 1500. The picture of the West Indies is broadly that of the known nautical charts of the time, though not entirely agreeing with any one of them. We miss any indication of a continental land beyond, a wide sea appearing to open an unobstructed way to Cipangu and Cathay. The omission of such a land beyond Cuba is remarkable, in that its appearance on various charts has been held to indicate discoveries of Verpucci in the voyage which he claimed to have made in 1497, the authenticity of which has been doubted by some. A Florentine map maker might be thought the man above all others to do justice to the exploits of his compatriot.

One other point must be touched upon in conclusion. Off the coast of South-East Asia we find a legend referring to the achievements of Columbus which deserves to be quoted in full, as expressing a contemporary view of their scope and character. It runs:—

Christophorus Columbus Vicerex Hispanie occidente versus navigans post multos labores et pericula pervenit ad insulas Hispanas [the West Indies] dein. illinc solvens navigavit ad provincia apellata Ciamba [the old kingdom of Champa next Cochin China]; postea contulit se in hunc locum qui ud [sic] ipse Christophorus diligentiss. rerum marittimarum perscrutator asserit habet vim auri maximam.

This is of interest as showing that Columbus's own view that he had reached the extreme shores of Asia was still accepted without question by some at least, in the year of the great navigator's death.

The British Museum has been fortunate in securing a document of unusual interest, and it is matter for satisfaction that it will remain in this country instead of following so many treasures of the kind across the Atlantic.

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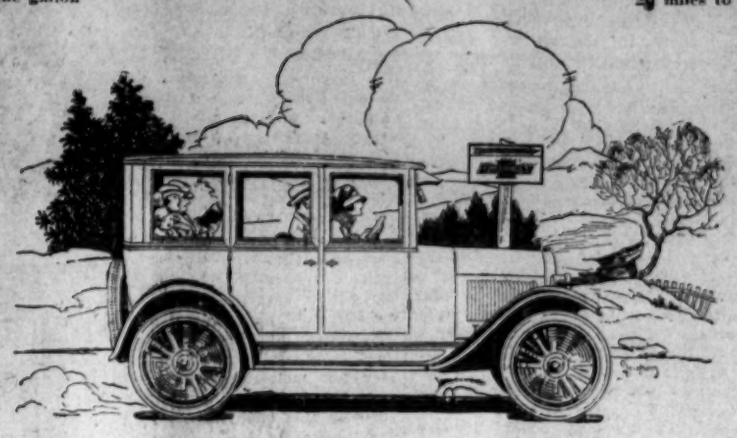

If you look at cars of different makes but with equal prices it seems hard to decide which one to buy. But if you know that the production of a car is a few hundred a day while the output of another is 2,500 per day, there cannot be any doubt that the latter must be the better product. There has been an average production of 2,500, Chevrolet cars per day, this year, which is an equivalent of 750,000 satisfied Chevrolet owners.

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D. G.

WHEN PEOPLE GET A DIVORCE THE REAL REASON DOESN'T ALWAYS SHOW ON THE SURFACE

China Press Sports

A WIDOW SAYS GOOD HUSBANDS ARE LIKE DOUGH BECAUSE WOMEN NEED THEM

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1923

CUSTOMS F. C. DEFEATED BY NANYANG 5-3

Collegians Too Much For Maritime Men At Soccer

FAST CONTEST

Both Elevens Going Strong At Finish; Game Today

The Nanyang College vs. Customs F. C. game was played out on Nanyang College ground yesterday afternoon in ideal football weather. Both teams started off well and the game was evenly distributed until Nanyang scored through Alex Ting who made no mistake with a well placed corner kick. The Maritime men rallied and a glorious individual effort by Arthur Barnes tied the score one all.

Nanyang were soon to find their stride but over anxiety on the part of their forwards being offside, marred many a glorious attack. The Collegians were having the best of it and made good use of their speed and scored two more goals when half time was sounded.

On resumption of play the Customs attacked with vigor and brought the score to 3-2 but Nanyang were not to be daunted and piled up goals four and five. Both teams were going strong when time was called, with Nanyang leading by 5 goals to 3.

The game was, on the whole, extremely fast and Mr. R. Rhyss Jones referred to everyone's satisfaction.

Nanyang Middle School
vs.
Fuhtan Middle School

The above Middle Schools Championship game will be played on Nanyang College Ground at 2.45 p.m. today.

Referee: Mr. R. Rhyss-Jones.

Club Defeats Recs At Five Man Soccer

The final of the five-man-a-side competition for the Dell Shield was played off yesterday afternoon on the Recreation ground in connection with the annual Police Sports, resulting in a sweeping win for the Shanghai Football Club against the Recs, who were the holders. The score at the finish was 8 goals to 3.

The Recs kicked off and Johansson got away. Gowan failed to tackle but Johannson missed close in. Goldman made an opening for Nichols, who waited too long and missed an open goal. The Recs came again and Witschi hit the upright. Then Goldman, taking a pass from Nichols, put the Club one up.

Sofoulis went away and with Harris out had a fine chance, but waited and was robbed. Gowan's knee then gave out and he exchanged with Harris in goal. Goldman registered a second by going from the left, scoring easily.

Once again Witschi tried, but shot over. A brilliant spurt by the Club brought two goals in quick succession, both from Goldman's foot.

At last the Recs got through, a nice run by Witschi enabling Sofoulis to score with a low hard one, just before half time.

On resumption, the Club attacked at once and Goldman put just outside, but came again and, this time netted safely. Johansson then got away but was hustled off the ball by Gowan.

The Recs were showing up better now, but Nichols and Goldman were combining finely and the former drawing Turner and passing, Goldman scored number six.

Johansson got away again, but close in, put straight to Gowan's hands. Nichols and Goldman once more, the former shooting. Turner half-stopped it but the ball fell at Goldman's feet for number seven.

A short spurt by the Recs produced two, one each for Johansson and Sofoulis, but it was their last effort and Goldman scoring one more by a grand long shot brought the final tally to 8 goals and three—an easy win for the Club.

On the play there was no comparison between the teams. The Recs seemed to have no plan and could not get together, while the Club combined nicely and were always ready. Goldman played superlative football, but Nichols helped a lot.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

MY DREAM

One strangest of nights, from all cares exempt
I slept—and say! What d'you think I dreamt?
I dreamt that somehow or other I'd come
To the land that we call Topsy-Turvydom.

* * *

Where the Irishmen negatived all Home Rule,
Where the boys and girls liked to go to school,
Where the rickshaw coolies all said: "Thank you"
When you gave them for fares a copper or two.

* * *

Where the motor cars didn't go racing about,
Where the trams didn't crush the people out,
Where the bye-laws didn't say "Carry few,
And you can't charge more—or we'll summons you."

* * *

Where Filipino battlers all stayed home,
And for fighting bouts didn't need to roam,
Where they said: "From now we're going to be good,
We'll cheer for Quezon and we'll boost for Wood."

* * *

Where Dempsey found fighters to box each day,
And he knocked them out in his usual way,
Till Tingle, a fellow with skill and a clout,
Popped up and he knocked the big blighter out.

* * *

Where nobody thought of the chits that were signed,
Where motorists didn't care when they were fined,
Where shroffs called but once—gently asked us to pay—
Where folk answered "Yessss! No bananas today!"

* * *

Yes! Truly it was a most wonderful place,
Inhabited by a most beautiful race,
They never talked scandal—none ever was panned—
And if you'll believe me, none ever was canned.

* * *

The cafe's all advertised "Our food's the worst,"
And "Our band's the rottenest we've ever cursed,
And as for our floor, if you should take a chance
You'll splinter your instep—so don't try to dance."

* * *

A land were the cabbages covered the field,
A land where the pippin a thousand would yield,
A land where the apple refused to have core,
And 'tis true, though 'tis strange, they'd bananas galore.

* * *

And the races they had in this wonderful dream
Had ponies whose names were a perfect scream,
Their jockeys all beautiful weighted down,—
Were given a holiday by all the town.

* * *

'Twas a glorious day and the sun shone bright,
And I didn't care tuppence if black were white,
For with money to burn and a smile on my face,
I arrived at the course for the very first race.

* * *

And the Chappie in Blue, who stood at the gate,
Said: "We don't want your dollars, just enter, old mate."
And I got inside and was told to sit
In the place that was usually kept for Stitt.

* * *

Then the crowd surging round the paying booth
When they spotted me made a path quite smooth,
And I'd lost my ticket but Sampson cried:
"Just take what you want and come inside."

* * *

Yes, I went to the pari mut-u-el.
Ah, me! 'Tis the strangest tale to tell—
For they said: "Not a bit of use to cuss,
We don't pay you but you pay us!"

* * *

I placed on a horse that I knew would win,
And I followed the race with a placid grin,
But to my surprise, though my mount flashed past,
They paid on the horse that came in last.

* * *

Then I wept and swore and wept,
And I cried "Ye gods! I'll get you yet"
On a rank outsider Five I burst—
And the dog gorn donkey came in first.

* * *

I was so upset that I had to weep,
But I up and took a chance in the sweep,
And this is the thing that devoured the bun,
The ticket I bought was the ticket that won.

* * *

Then I danced with glee—I was mad with joy—
And I thought of the times I'd have—Oh! Boy!
I would paint things red and on champagne sup—
Then my boy's voice calle d "Master, time get up!"

Marksmanship Prizes To Be Given On November 19

The prizes won by teams and individual members of the Volunteer Corps at the Annual Rifle Meeting will be presented to the winners in the Town Hall on November 19, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Mrs. W. P. Lambe, wife of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council, has kindly consented to perform the ceremony. The standard of marksmanship necessary to win the trophies has been high, for the competitions have been based on battle practices which calls for quick accurate shooting, and the Community can feel assured that their local Defence Force can, should it ever be called upon to do so, render a good account of itself in the preservation of law and order. The proceedings will be preceded by a concert.

Shanghai Wins Both Interport Events At First Day Of Henli Regatta

Four Easily Defeats Visiting Boats; Schweizer, In Interport Sculls, Wins Over Visitors By Quarter Mile; "Eights" Today

By Wesla

Shanghai oarsmen got away to a good start in the Interport regatta at Henli yesterday, winning the Interport Fours and Interport Sculls with little difficulty, and showing a rowing form that gave their supporters much encouragement for a further victory in today's big event, the Interport Eights. The weather was ideal, with a following wind to help the oarsmen.

Yesterday's victories in the Interport events were by such wide margins that interest centered mostly in the other races on the afternoon program, chiefly the Hong Fours. This race proved to be the only real contest of the day, developing into a pretty battle between the Asiatic Petroleum Company's crew and the representatives of the S. M. C. Electricity Department. These boats raced evenly for almost the entire distance, both crews pulling strongly. Shortly after passing the three quarters flag Stroke Lawrie-Smith called for a spurt and the three stalwarts back of him responded beautifully and with a power that shot the A.P.C. shell into a lead that the Electricity Department men could not overcome.

The S. M. C. Revenue Department was also represented in this race but found the pace a bit too swift after the first half mile, although to their credit it may be said that they kept on trying to the end.

The first event on the program, the Interport Fours, proved a walkaway for the Shanghai oarsmen. The local crew took the lead from the start, and gradually pulled away to a commanding advantage which the visiting boats could not overcome. The Tientsin boat pulled away from Hongkong after the two had raced evenly about two thirds of the distance, and finished two length ahead of the men from South China, and about the same distance back of Shanghai.

In this race Stroke Brown, for Shanghai, set a moderately strong pace for his men, all of whom rowed with machine-like precision. The Shanghai boat had such a commanding lead when the stretch was reached that no spurt was necessary to put it over the finish line well in front of its rivals.

Event Number 2—the Griffins' Fours, was won in rather hollow fashion by the crew stroked by Mr. Gulston, this boat leading all the way and finishing three lengths in front. Half way down the course the "Red" boat, stroked by Mr. Payne, made a spurt, but couldn't reach the leaders. The "Reds" then fell away to third place, the "Blues," stroked by

(Continued on Page 2)

Keen Contests Feature Annual Police Sports

Shanghai Championship Events Strenuously Contended, Big Crowd Sees Program

With a big crowd in attendance, good weather conditions and an excellently handled program of well-contested events the seventeenth annual Police Sports meeting went into Police athletic annals yesterday as one of the most successful events of its kind on the record.

The list of twenty-eight events—including three Shanghai championships and many open contests—was run off in remarkably smooth style and was productive of some exceptionally hard-fought tests among a good roster of entrants.

The two championship dashes—the 100 and 440 yards numbers—were of sensational nature, with the second man in each case entitled to all the "hard luck" commiserations going. The open events as well brought close decisions in several instances—the half-mile handicap in particular, with the veteran Tommy McKenna losing out in a heart-breaking finish just at the tape.

KABELITZ WINS CENTURY

Taking the championship events in sequence, the 100 yard dash was won by J. Kabelitz, rather a newcomer in local track events, in 10 2-5 seconds—good time considering conditions. A. M. Gutierrez, twice previously winner and with the closing grip on THE CHINA PRESS cup, got a bad start or he undoubtedly would have made the trophy his, since three consecutive wins would have claimed it. He was not fairly set when the pistol went and Kabelitz got a good start. The rush to the line was a terrific one nevertheless and Kabelitz did not have many inches to spare in breaking the string.

In the 440 yard championship W. H. Brockett, losing to G. A. Johansson, had even worse luck. He led the field all the way round the track and was only about five yards from the finish line when he collapsed, evidently entirely run out. Johansson spurted on and Brockett managed to struggle to his feet in time to finish second, with T. W. Murray close behind. The time was slow—56 4-5.

The mile walk, another Shanghai championship event, saw a good win for F. A. Remedios, who set a fast pace from the outset and won by a good 150 yards. The time in this number—8 minutes 22 45 seconds—was also very good considering that none of the contestants had done much in the way of training and that they were walking on turf.

"MAC" HAS TOUGH LUCK

Of the other open events the half-mile provided the most sensational finish and with all due respect to Rose, the winner, it was the toughest luck in the world for Tom McKenna that he did not take the cup. Mac led the field, running in fine form, clear round the course, but tired with the pace in the stretch and Rose, a wonderful lad for a final sprint closed up Tommy's big lead and

(Continued on Page 2)

GOLF SEMI-FINAL TO BE PLAYED AT KIANGWAN TODAY

Ferrier And Crompton Contest Likely To Be Hummer

The semi final round of the Shanghai golf club championship will be played today at Kiangwan, the contestants being Ferrier and Crompton in one match and Richards and Gray in the other. Play will be over 36 holes.

The Ferrier-Crompton match should be the best of the two, especially if Crompton gets going. Both are 3 handicap men and capable of perfect golf. Last Sunday, in their second round matches, both negotiated the course in 74 strokes.

BOGEY COMPETITION

The following is the result of the competition for Bogey—18 Holes, played for during October.

A. Class	Gross	Handicap.
E. Lester Arhold	4 up	10
W. O. Lancaster	3 up	11
A. W. Macphail	3 up	15
J. B. Ferrier (2 Cards)	2 up each	3
F. A. Walters (2 Cards)	1 up each	17
A. V. Pettitt	1 up	10
A. Gray	1 up	8
H. E. Brewer	1 up	14
H. G. Elliot (3 Cards)	all square	13
J. L. Crompton		3
H. B. Lane		11
J. B. Ferrier		8
D. H. Cooke		15
B. Class		
S. A. L. McCandless	9 up	21
H. E. Page	5 up	18
C. B. Gardner	4 up	23
A. L. Barrett	4 up	18
A. Henderson	3 up	23
C. B. Gardner	2 up	23
W. T. Bissett	1 up	22
H. E. Page	all square	18

CADDIE MASTER'S HUT

A new Caddie-Master's Hut has been erected at the side of the entrance to the Avenue leading to the Pavilion—just where Motor Cars stop. All Caddies will be engaged there and all unemployed Caddies will remain there.

Caddies who are employed during the forenoons and who are required during the afternoons by the same players will remain in readiness under the control of the second Caddie Master.

MONTHLY CUP

The November Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th inst. in two Classes:

A. 17 and Under
B. Over 17.

18 Holes Medal. Winner qualifies for Captain's Cup.

Second Platoon, Chinese Company Wins Lewis Cup

The Lewis Gun Competition for the "Brooke Smith" Cup took place at the Rifle Range at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, with the following results:

	platoon	hits
1.—Chinese Co.	2	69
2.—Japanese Co.	2	52
3.—Portuguese Co.	2	35
4.—Chinese Co.	3	33
5.—Japanese Co.	1	27
6.—Portuguese Co.	3	25
7.—Portuguese Co.	2	23
8.—American Co.	2	21
9.—Chinese Co.	4	14
10.—American Co.	3	10
11.—Chinese Co.	1	3

Cock 'o The North Favorite For Champions; Harvest King Best Bet In St. Leger

Shenkoland And Morriss Stable Figured For Places—Autumn Race Meet Opens Tomorrow Morning

Stitt and Stephen's pony, Cock O' The North, is the favorite for the Champions, closely followed by Shenkoland and the Morriss stable entry, according to the bidding at the selling lotteries at the Race Club on the eve of the Autumn meeting which opens tomorrow morning.

The Stitt and Stephen stable which also includes Retentive Bess, Kupi, The Mighty Atom and Coq Gaulois, was drawn by Mr. A. V. White and sold to Mr. Price for $800. Captain J. J. Bahnsen bought the Day stable, which includes Re-organisation, Arbor Day and Day Star as well as Shenkoland and the 'land' ponies for $550 after it was drawn by Mr. I. Tuxford, and Mr. P. W. Butterlee, Jr. paid $525 for the Henry Morriss stable after it was drawn by Mr. Morriss. The stable sold well chiefly because of the presence of Danesfield and Mr. Morriss' promising griffin, Dukesfield.

OLD BILL FOURTH

The Campox stable, which means only Old Bill, favorite of the general public for several years, was sold to Mr. Piris for $4400, and the Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White stable, which includes White Knight, was fifth favorite, Mr. White paying $330 to retain it. Other stables that figured in the bidding to some degree included Day and Toes, represented by Columbia (sold to Mr. George Dallas for $200) and William McBain's and Harry White's stables. The Field, representing all the outsiders and long shots, was well down on the list and showed that turf men have little hopes of an outsider springing a surprise.

LEGER FAVORITE

Harvest King is the favorite to win the Shanghai St. Leger. Mr. G. H. Stitt paid $625 for the pony's chances, which topped the two runners-up, Danesfield (bought by Mr. Gordon Morris) and Forestland (bought by Mr. George Dallas) for $200. Abbeyfield and Cock 'o The North also figured in the bidding despite the fact that the chances are that Cock 'O The North will never run, being reserved for The Champions.

54 griffins have been entered in the first race for the Royal Navy Cup and Subscription Griffins Stakes, and 44 entries are announced for the fourth event, the Maiden Stakes. The two races will bring out the best of the fall crop of griffins and in addition to being sure to discovering several ponies that will become well known on the Shanghai tracks in the future, may develop a future Champion, even in Wednesday's big race.

The full program of tomorrow's events is as follows:

1.—The Royal Navy Cup and Subscription Griffin Stakes.—¾ mile.
2.—The Maloo Plate.—½ mile.
3.—The Criterion Stakes.—1 mile.
4.—The Maiden Stakes.—¾ mile.

TIFFIN INTERVAL

5.—The Fah-Wah Stakes.—1½ mile.
6.—The Shanghai St. Leger.—1½ mile.
7.—The Eclipse Stakes.—1¼ mile.
8.—The Autumn Cup.—1¼ mile.
9.—The Whangpoo Stakes.—1¼ mile.
10.—The Kaigan Plate.—1 mile.

Tuesday's and Wednesday's cards are as follows:

Tuesday

1.—The Pagoda Cup.—1¼ mile.
2.—The Northern Cup.—¾ mile.
3.—The China Cup.—1 mile.
4.—The Chinese Cup and Shanghai Stakes.—1½ mile.

TIFFIN INTERVAL

5.—The Lama Miau Stakes.—3 miles.
6.—The Rubicon Plate.—1¼ mile.
7.—The Racing Stakes.—1¼ mile.
8.—The Sycee Stakes.—7 furlongs.
9.—The Siccawei Plate.—1¼ mile.
10.—The Mongolian Plate.—7 furlongs.

Wednesday

1.—The Sub-Griffins Scramble.—¼ mile.
2.—The Flyaway Plate.—7 furlongs.
3.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—1 mile.
4.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup.—1½ mile.

TIFFIN INTERVAL

5.—The Jockey Cup.—1¼ mile.
6.—The Bubbling Well Cup.—1¼ mile.
7.—The Jessfield Cup.—1¼ mile.
8.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—1¼ mile.
9.—The Sub-Griffins Consolation Cup.—1¼ mile.
10.—The Wayside Cup.—7 furlongs.

ANOTHER FINE CARD OF BOXING FOR NEW CARLTON

Tingle To Meet Garcia In Main Event Next Friday Night

BY DOMINO

Boxing again on Friday! Boxing under conditions that date from last Friday week.

Carry your memory back through the last few days and think of the main sporting event of the last decade. Yes! The big boxing show at the Carlton.

There can be no two opinions about the way that show was put over. I doubt if ever a boxing program had a better setting. That Carlton Ballroom was transformed. In its center was a well constructed square. It is generally called a ring. I suppose it is because those in the ring are on the square. They certainly are if Sam Davis is the promoter.

Now it has been demanded that a boxing show like that of a couple of weeks ago should be repeated. Lots of folk were scared off. Many ladies were doubtful whether they should come or stay away. Then they heard that instead of beautiful dresses flitting about a graceful ballroom some finely built men were seen displaying their prowess in splendid style. They all want to see the boxing now.

It was a fine program last time, I fancy that on Friday next it will be even better.

Item Number One:

Billy Tingle versus Garcia!

This will be the battle of the times locally. Garcia is a name to juggle with in the Philippines. He was the bantam champ until Tingle came along and collared the title. He didn't do it too easily. On the first meeting he was beaten on points. When the lads met again it was Billy who won. Now they meet in the rubber game. It will be a hum-dinger.

But this isn't all the goods. De Dios—twice the winner over Carletos by the K.O. rout, will meet Tigora who put up such a fine fight against Garcia at the last meeting. This Tigora has been sparring with Tingle of late and has come along a hundred fold.

Then let us come to the special event. Eddie Smith, a nice looking boy with a nasty punch, will meet Favacho, who is not quite as good looking, but he is just as nasty when it comes to the left. This same Favacho was the lad who won the Shanghai Welter Weight Championship against Toledo. Now he is defending the same title 'gainst Eddie. It will be a battle.

Date: Friday at the New Carlton. Boxing under ideal conditions.

And dancing afterwards.

When it comes to prices it really doesn't matter. But the first five rows will run out at ten mex. Then the rest of the reserves will be five, and the take as you come will be just three. A bumper house!

Yes, sir! If we have no bananas we certainly have the goods when they are delivered by Sam Davis.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

NOW, OLD BOY, YOU'RE IN THE SIXTH RACE TODAY - STEP RIGHT OUT UNDER THE GUNS AND SMACK 'EM OVER —
HOW DOES HE FEEL, SUNSHINE?
FINE! BOSS. FINE!!
SPARK PLUG
LOOKY - THAT'S SPARK PLUG! LOOK! QUICK! HE'S MY HORSE! LOOK! THE HORSE WITH THE BLANKET ON HIM. LOOK. THAT'S HIM!
DON'T TALK TO ME WHEN THEY'RE AT THE POST!
SPARK PLUG ALSO RAN
NOW, WHAT WERE YOU SAYING?
NOTHING!

CHESS CLUB SEES GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FINE SEASON

Seventeen New Members Join; To Meet At Winter Garden

The Annual General Meeting of members was held at the Winter Garden Cafe, Ningpo Road, on the 31st of October, in the absence of the President, Dr. Cox, and the Vice-President, Mr. G. O. Jackson the chair was taken by Mr. E. J. Commissariat, who moved the adoption of the Committee's Report, and Statement of Accounts for the 16th year.

During the last year there had been a good attendance of members at the old club room at The Trocadero Cafe, where all the events were duly played off. Seventeen new members had joined the Club, and there were prospects of a successful season this year. Among the new members was Mr. M. Boruchovitz who was champion chess player for Belgium for the year 1921-22. The Club Championship was won by Mr. M. Diamant to whom a special prize has been awarded from the Parsee Trust Fund. The Inter-school Chess Shield Competition was won by a team from the Public School for Boys who won 28 games out of a total of 32ty played. For the future the Chairman proposed (and the members agreed) to award a cash prize to be used in the purchase of chess books or chess men for the further advancement of chess in the schools taking part in the competition. The International chess Shield Competition was won by the Russian team which had beaten America, and drawn against Great Britain and Portugal. As there were a number of other nationalities in the Club who could not form a team of their own it was decided to form a Mixed Team during the coming season in which they could take part in this competition. The games for this competition would commence on Friday, November 16th when a match would take place between the American and Russian members.

The special thanks of the Club were due to the manager of the Winter Garden Cafe, who had given members special terms, and had gone out of his way to make the room comfortable. Refreshments could be obtained at reasonable rates and special arrangements would be made for those members who stayed in town for lunch and wished to play chess during the dinner hour. It was hoped that the members would support the Club this season.

The officers and committee were elected as follows:—President, Dr. Stanford Cox; Vice President, Mr. G. O. Jackson; Committee, Messrs. N. Boruchovitz, E. J. Commissariat, M. J. Diamant, M. James, J. R. Kortright, E. H. Shibata; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Jackson.

ZEV TO RACE MY OWN FOR U. S. HONORS

(Exclusive China Press)

New York, Nov. 1.—Zev, idol of the American turf and recent victor in the international match race with Papyrus, Great Britain's prize horse, is being sent today to Latonia, Kentucky, where he will meet Admiral Cary Grayson's "My Own" in a race to decide which of the pair has the faster legs. The race is set for Saturday.

At the time that arrangements were in progress for the international match race with Great Britain's favorite, there was considerable adverse sentiment regarding the choice of Zev as America's representative, followers of My Own claiming that he was far and away better than Zev.

The race on Saturday is planned to settle this argument definitely and will undoubtedly decide which of the pair will be sent to England in the event that American turfmen accept the invitation for another match race between the best horses of the two nations. Keen interest attaches to the meeting of My Own and Zev, therefore.

Keen Contests Feature Annual Police Sports

(Continued form Page 1)

move across the line a winner by a matter of inches.

The high hurdles furnished a pretty race too, with Kabelitz taking the honors from Johansson, though the time was slow.

Mackintosh starred in the weight features, with J. O'Toole, winner in many seasons, pushing him on each occasion. Mackintosh heaved the shot 33 feet and a quarter, for a win in the first event of the day and, with a three-foot handicap, closed O'Toole out of the hammer throw with a cast of 93 feet eight inches. O'Toole maintained his pre-eminence in the discus chucking department by hurling the weight 101 feet and 7 inches. He was scratch man in each event.

The obstacle race, tug-of-war, kiddies' races and three-legged race furnished a lot of entertainment for the crowd and some interesting work was seen also in the tent pegging and lemon slicing contests.

The five-man football match final between the Race and the Football Club, chronicled more fully in another column, resulted in an easy win for the Club after they had scratched—believing that they could not put in a team. The Club thus takes the Dell Shield from the Race, who were the holders.

Besides high Police Department officials there were present on the course members of the Municipal Council and other local officials, and after the program had been concluded Mrs. W. P. Lambe kindly assisted Mr. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Council, by presenting the prizes. The prizes this year were unusually fine and the meet, taking it altogether, was voted one of the best yet held.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Following are the results:

Putting the Shot (H'cap)—1st A. Mackintosh (scratch); 2nd J. O'Toole (scratch); 3rd V. B. Russakoff (scratch).

Distance—33 feet 4 inches.

Long Jump (H'cap)—1st V. B. Russakoff; 2nd, W. Slater; 3rd, E. J. Ling. Distance—19 feet 5 ½ inches, including 3 ½ foot handicap.

100 yards dash, Police Handicap (for members with 10 years service and over)—1st, J. B. Clissold; 2nd, A. Mackintosh; 3rd, T. McKenna. Time—11 1/5 sec.

Relay Race for Chinese—Won by Louza team, Hongkew second, Central third.

Throwing the Discus (H'cap)—1st J. O'Toole; (scratch) 2nd, M. Kramer (10-foot handicap); 3rd, A. Mackintosh (5-foot handicap). Distance—101 feet 7 inches.

100 Yards Shanghai Championship (for The Cotton Pants Cup)—1st J. Kabelitz, 2nd, A. M. Gutierrez; 3rd, J. Burr. Time—10 2/5 sec.

High Jump—1st, Z. J. Mosleen; 2nd, A. Andrews; 3rd, T. Darrell. Height—5 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Hammer (H'cap)—1st, A. Mackintosh (3-foot handicap); 2nd, C. B. Henry (12-foot handicap); 3rd, J. O'Toole (scratch). Distance—93 feet 8 inches.

Medical Ball Contest for Sikhs—Won by Bubbling Well team, Louza second, Central third.

120 Yards Police Handicap—1st, C.J.S. Macdonald; 2nd, T. Benkinsop; 3rd, W. H. Pike.

Chinese Medicine Ball Contest—Won by Louza team, Central second and Depot third.

Sack Race—W. Chisholm; 2nd, E. J. Ling; 3rd, T. F. H. Robinson.

440 Yards Shanghai Championship (for the Bradish Cup)—1st, G. A. Johansson; 2nd, W. H. Brockett; 3rd, T. W. Murray. Time—56 4/5 sec.

220 Yards Police Championship—1st, Robinson; 2nd, Macdonald and Blenkinsop (dead heat).

Tent Pegging and Lemon Cutting—Sergt. Taylor, Field Artillery Battery; 2nd, B.S.M. Kemp, S.V.C. Hqs.; 3rd, Sergt. Hughes, F.A.B.

One Mile Open Handicap—1st, G.M.L. Rose (25 yards); 2nd, F. A. Remedios (scratch); 3rd, W. Chisholm (100 yards). Time—5 min. 9 sec.

Three Legged Race—1st, E. J. Ling and T.F.H. Robinson; 2nd, J. B. Clissold and J. Carnell; 3rd, T. McKenna and Macdonald.

Inter Club Relay (half-mile)—Won by Shanghai Scottish team, Public School second, Harriers Club third.

400 Yards Police Championship—(cup presented by Mr. A. J. Martin)—1st, W. H. Pike; C.J.S. Macdonald; 3rd, T. Blenkinsop. Time—59 sec.

Half-Mile Open Handicap—1st G.E.L. Rose; 2nd, T. McKenna; 3rd, C.J.S. Macdonald.

Police Children's Race—1st, Miss L. C. Aiers; 2nd, Master Maguire; 3rd, Miss O'Toole.

120 Yards High Hurdles—1st, J. Kabelitz; 2nd, G. A. Johansson; 3rd, C. F. Lawson. Time—19 sec.

Obstacle Race—1st, T.E.H. Robinson; 2nd, V. Evans; 3rd, B. B. Beddy.

Tug of War—Won by Police Team from Shanghai Scottish in two straight pulls. Teams—Police: Fairbairn, Macgillivray, Wood Visser, Aukett, McGregor, Gilmane Ockwell, Sullivan, Quayle Scottish: Capt. Campbell, C. Sgt. Hall, Corp. Wilson, Corp. Lawson, L. Corp. Gray, L. Corp. Barr, Pts. Smith, Wright, Condie, Cox.

One Mile Walk, Shanghai Championship (for Shanghai All Sports Weekly Cup)—1st, F. A. Remedios; 2nd R. F. Remedios; 3rd, W. McLaren. Time 8 min. 22 4/5 sec.

Consolation Race—Won by A. Jess.

Five Man Team Football match for the Dell Shield—won by Shanghai Football Club from Shanghai Recreation Club, 8 goods to 3.

Shanghai Wins Both Interport Events At Henli

(Continued form Page 17

Mr. Dewar, moving into second place.

The last event on the day's program, the Interport Sculls, was a walkaway for Mr. Schweiser, the Shanghai representative. Taking the lead from the start he steadily increased the distance between his shell and those of the visitors, finally drawing so far ahead that the officials, following in a motor-boat, could hardly make him out in the gathering dusk.

Mr. Morton, representing Tientsin, finished second, fully a quarter of a mile back of the flying Swiss. Mr. de H. Moore the Hongkong hope in this race, was out of it from the start, finishing a bad third.

Main interest in the regatta is centered in today's events, chiefly the Interport Eights. On the general rowing form displayed yesterday Shanghai ought to win this event, although the visiting crews are said to have shown some great bursts of speed in their training work. A big crowd is expected at the races today.

Summaries: Interport Fours, won by Shanghai; Tientsin second, Hongkong third. Time, 9:28:3.

Griffins' Fours, won by "Yellow," "Blue" second, "Red" third. Time, 5:11:1.

Hong Fours, won by Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., S.M.C. Electricity Department second, S.M.C. Revenue Department third. Time 6:32.

Interport Sculls. Won by Shanghai. Tientsin second, Hongkong third. Time 10:31: 5

Following are today's events:

10.30 a.m. Event 1.—Interport Eight.

(Distance 1½ miles.)

Hongkong.

	lbs.
Bow—A. W. Robson	158
2—C. Earnshaw	153
3—A. W. Groves	155
4—J. B. de H. Moore	158
5—S. Berg	175
6—H. Dreyer	170
7—B. Rasmussen	164
Str.—D. C. Logan	154
Cox—G. R. Razavet	120

Shanghai.

	lbs.
Bow—P. Schweizer	145
2—F. W. Schlobohm	157
3—J. H. Ford	159
4—H. Lawrie-Smith	160
5—A. R. T. Finch	170
6—A. K. Brown	162
7—R. C. Woodhead	164
Str.—R. L. Evans	149
Cox—R. Rolleston West	139

11.00 a.m. Event 2.—Griffins' Pairs.

(Distance ¾ mile.)

Stations and Boats to be Drawn for

Red

	lbs.
Bow.—C. E. Minny	146
Str.—L. F. Payne	145
Cox.—H. J. Collar	160

Yellow

	lbs.
Bow.—A. E. Johnson	161
Str.—H. V. Gulston	151
Cox.—R. Rolleston West	139

Blue

	lbs.
Bow.—C. L. D. Bickerton	143
Str.—C. E. Fleury	168
Cox.—D. M. Graham	160

Green

	lbs.
Bow.—W. M. McLennan	133
Str.—D. O. McLennan	133
Cox.—D. Campbell	142

11.30 a.m. Event 3.—Visitors' Race (Distance ½ mile)

Post Entries

12:00 noon. Event 4.—S.V.C. Fours. (Distance 1 mile).

Machine Gun Co. ("A" Crew)

Bow—J. Hurley	150 lbs.
2—R. B Roach	150 "
3—A. R. T. Finch	170 "
Str.—H. A. Atkinson	145 "
Cox—W. J. Brown	142 "

Machine Gun Co. ("B" Crew)

Bow—C. L. D. Bickerton	144 lbs.
2—C. E. Fleury	168 "
3—H. P. Bourke	144 "
Str.—H. V. Gulston	149 "
Cox—R. Rolleston West	139 "

Shanghai Scottish

Bow—F. Henry	150 lbs.
2—J. C. Stewart	172 "
3—C. F. Lawson	162 "
Str.—J. G. B. Dewar	178 "
Cox—D. M. Graham	160 "

12:30 p.m. Event 5.—Sailing Race. (For the Shanghai Rowing Club Challenge Cup). Under the auspices of the Midget Sailing Club.

2:30 p.m. Event 6.—Mixed Fours. (Distance ¼ mile).

Post Entries.

Ladies' to row on fixed seats and Gentlemen on slides. Coxes to be provided by Club Committee.

3:00 p.m. Event 7.—International Fours. (Distance 1 mile).

England

Bow—J. Hurley	150 lbs.
2—H. A. Atkinson	145 "
3—L. G. Day	151 "
Str.—V. H. W. Watton	150 "
Cox—W. J. Brown	142 "

Scotland

Bow—W. M. McLennan	133 lbs.
2—R. B. Roach	161 "
3—C. Lawson	162 "
Str.—J. G. B. Dewar	178 "
Cox—B. Lawrie Smith	150 "

3:30 p.m. Event 8.—Interport Pairs. (Distance 1 mile).

Tientsin

Bow—L. W. Mitchell	183 lbs.
Str.—A. B. Lindberg	165 "
Cox—F. T. Morton	135 "

Shanghai

Bow—P. Schweizer	145 lbs.
Str.—F. W. Schlobohm	157 "
Cox—A. L. Motlu	140 "

Hongkong

Bow—S. Berg	175 lbs.
Str.—H. Dreyer	170 "
Cox—G. R. Razavet	120 "

4:00 p.m. Event 9.—Griffins' Tub Sculls (Final), (Distance ¾ mile).

Stations and Boats to be drawn for.

L. J. Coulcher	165 lbs.
P. M. Peyran	175 "

4:20 p.m. Event 10.—Club Eights. (Distance ¾ mile).

Post Entries

(Open to all Competitors and Club Members).

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¾-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercollised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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St. John's Soccer Beats Unions

The St. John's football team defeated the Union team of the Chinese Recreation Club by a score of 5 to 0 in a friendly match played on the former's ground yesterday afternoon.

The win of the college team was mainly due to the efficient work of the forwards, Y. T. Sung the right in, P. T. Lee the left in, and S. B. Tong, the center forward. The defensive players were also strong, and the forwards of the visiting team had little chance to score. The losers showed that they were out of practice and that they lacked endurance.

A return match will probably be played on the club's ground next Saturday.

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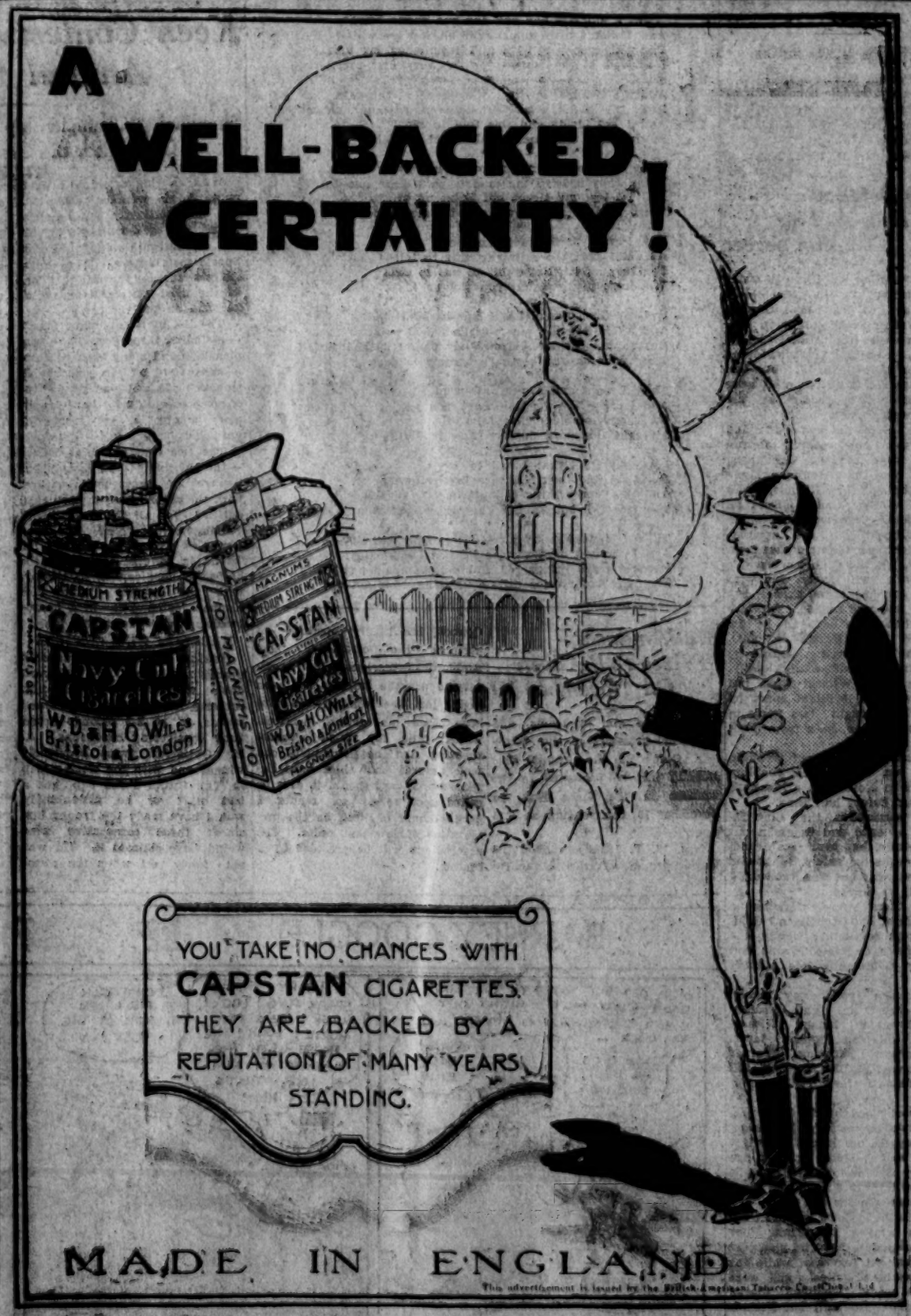

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES WITH CAPSTAN CIGARETTES. THEY ARE BACKED BY A REPUTATION OF MANY YEARS STANDING.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

BOXING!
OXING!
OXING!

Friday Evening, Nov. 9th

NEW CARLTON CAFE

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Of the Orient

BILLY TINGLE *vs.* LENARDO GARCIA

(12 Three minute rounds)

SECOND MAIN EVENT

TIGORA *vs.* DE DIOS

(10 Three minute rounds)

SPECIAL EVENT:

Welterweight Championship of Shanghai

EDDIE SMITH *vs.* FAVACHO

(142) **(142)**

Two good Prelims.

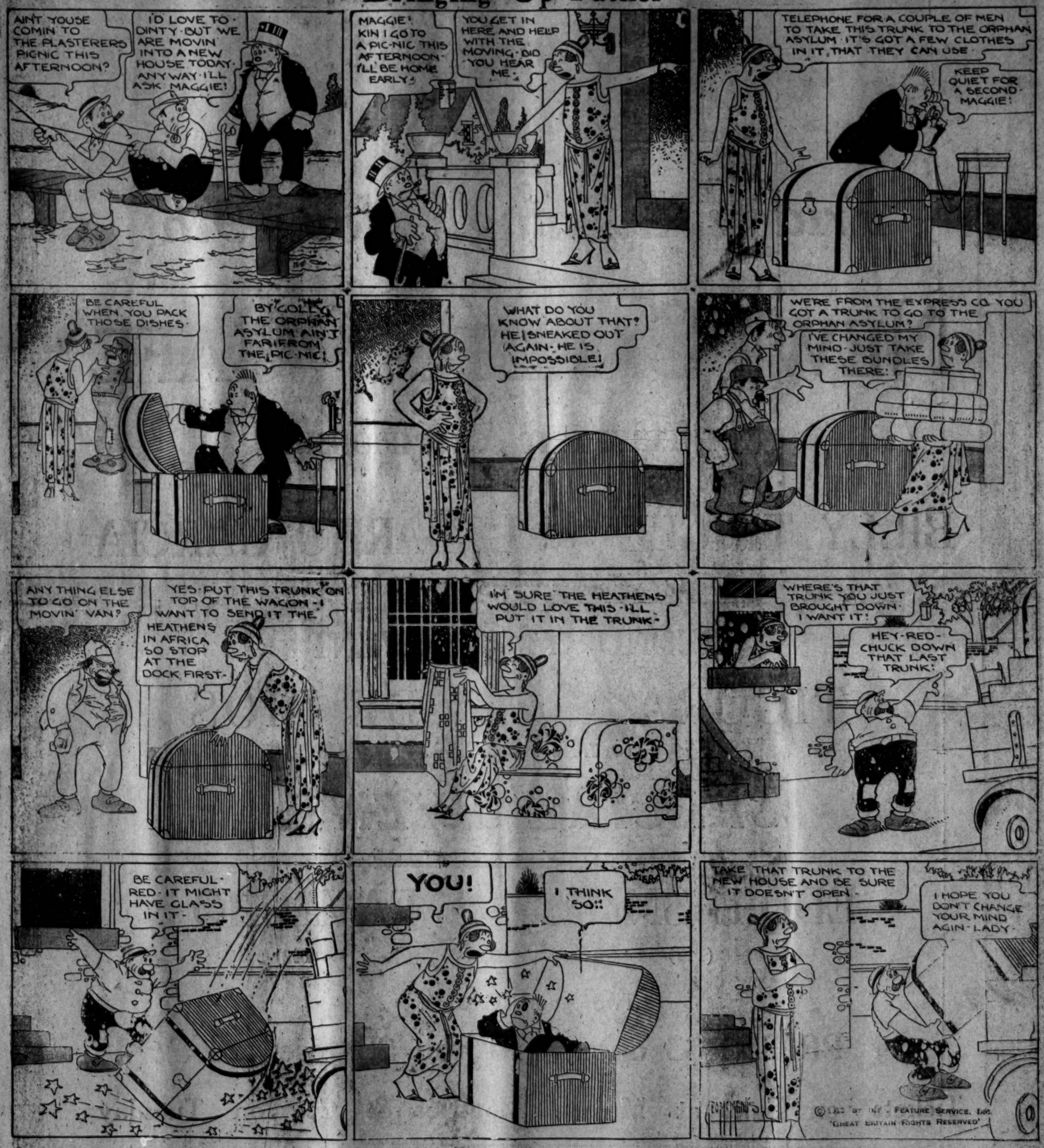
PRICES $3 open, $10 and $5 reserved

Tickets on Sale at Messrs. Moutries & Co., on Tuesday

Dancing afterwards until 3 a.m.

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father


AIN'T YOUSE COMIN TO THE PLASTERERS PICNIC THIS AFTERNOON?
I'D LOVE TO DINTY BUT WE ARE MOVIN INTO A NEW HOUSE TODAY ANYWAY I'LL ASK MAGGIE!
MAGGIE! KIN I GO TO A PIC-NIC THIS AFTERNOON I'LL BE HOME EARLY!
YOU GET IN HERE AND HELP WITH THE MOVING DID YOU HEAR ME.
TELEPHONE FOR A COUPLE OF MEN TO TAKE THIS TRUNK TO THE ORPHAN ASYLUM IT'S GOT A FEW CLOTHES IN IT THAT THEY CAN USE
KEEP QUIET FOR A SECOND MAGGIE!
BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU PACK THOSE DISHES
BY GOLLY THE ORPHAN ASYLUM AIN'T FAR FROM THE PIC-NIC!
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT? HE SNEAKED OUT AGAIN HE IS IMPOSSIBLE!
WE'RE FROM THE EXPRESS CO. YOU GOT A TRUNK TO GO TO THE ORPHAN ASYLUM?
I'VE CHANGED MY MIND JUST TAKE THESE BUNDLES THERE:
ANY THING ELSE TO GO ON THE MOVIN' VAN?
YES PUT THIS TRUNK ON TOP OF THE WAGON I WANT TO SEND IT THE HEATHENS IN AFRICA SO STOP AT THE DOCK FIRST
I'M SURE THE HEATHENS WOULD LOVE THIS I'LL PUT IT IN THE TRUNK
WHERE'S THAT TRUNK YOU JUST BROUGHT DOWN I WANT IT!
HEY-RED CHUCK DOWN THAT LAST TRUNK!
BE CAREFUL RED IT MIGHT HAVE GLASS IN IT
YOU!
I THINK SO!!
TAKE THAT TRUNK TO THE NEW HOUSE AND BE SURE IT DOESN'T OPEN
I HOPE YOU DON'T CHANGE YOUR MIND AGIN LADY
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